

Art lovers build up funds to save Graces

Heritage campaigners have raised £4.7 million of the £7.6 million needed to save Canova's sculpture of *The Three Graces* from being exported. With five days to go before the deadline, they are confident that the export licence application from the Getty Museum in California will be deferred for another three months.

The National Heritage Memorial Fund has raised £3 million. £1.1m has come from the Victoria and Albert Museum purchase fund and £500,000 from National Art Collections Fund. About 300 people have sent cheques in recent days. A spokesman for the Getty Museum said it could be excused "for feeling frustrated and concerned by what appears to be yet another attempt to manipulate the export licence system". He said museums had had plenty of opportunity in the past to buy the work.

Burst tyre closes runway

Forty aircraft had to be diverted from Gatwick yesterday and flights delayed when a plane's tyre burst on takeoff. The runway was closed for more than an hour while the Adria Airways DC9, bound for Ljubljana in Slovenia with about 100 people on board, was towed away. There were no injuries and the airport was back to normal last night.

Sunday Times cleared

The *Sunday Times* has been "cleared" by the Press Complaints Commission in the dispute over MPs accepting cash for tabling Parliamentary questions. However, the Commons Committee of Privileges decides whether the newspaper has breached the rules and whether Commons rules need tightening.

Potholer rescued

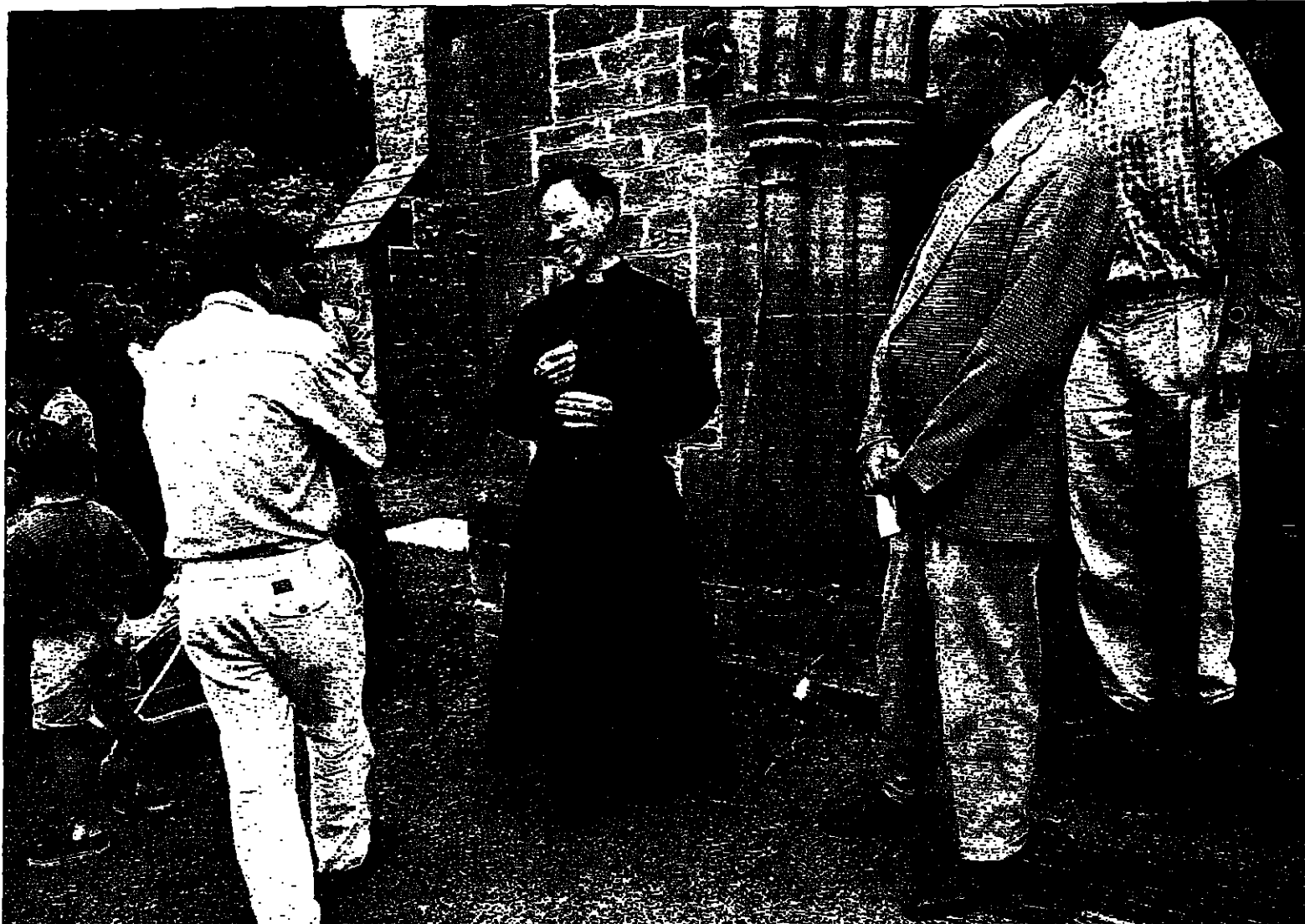
A British potholer was rescued yesterday after 36 hours trapped in a cave near Cuneo, northwest Italy, with a broken arm and cracked pelvis. Keith Sanderson, 51, of Romford, Essex, was injured in a fall deep underground. Two of his colleagues alerted a team of 60 rescue workers, who worked throughout two nights to bring him to the surface.

Three held over drugs

Three Britons have been arrested in Spain accused of smuggling drugs worth £4 million from Morocco. Police, acting on a tip-off, found 2,860lb of hashish on a motor cruiser docked by Dennis Thompson, 38, William Green, 34, and Geoffrey Burge, 56, at Fuengirola, on the Costa del Sol. Officers believe the drugs were bound for Britain.

Prince back in saddle

The Prince of Wales played in a charity polo match yesterday in memory of Leonora Knatchbull, right, the daughter of Lord and Lady Romsey, who died from cancer in 1991, aged five. The match at Ansty Polo Club, Wiltshire, was in aid of the Leonora Children's Cancer Fund, which has raised £753,000 in two years. The Prince has given up top-grade polo after injuring his arm and back.



The Rev Anthony Freeman says farewell to his congregation yesterday — which was double its usual size — after giving his last sermon

Priest

Continued from page 1
do not approve of the dismissal at all. It is an appalling situation. The Church of England has always prided itself on being very liberal. There ought to be room for experiment in this sort of fashion."

Mike Tuckwell, churchwarden, said: "Mr Freeman is one of the more godly men I have met. I and many others deeply regret the whole series of events which have caused him to leave."

Mr Freeman said his situation had arisen "largely because of my determination to remain loyal to the Church of whose establishment I have always been a part and whose role in the spiritual life of our country I still see as vital."

He added: "I am not an atheist. I have just stood there and proclaimed in the solemn words of the apostles' creed that I believe in God." He said he did not believe in God as a person but as a being whose "mercy and grace are mediated through human beings".

Mr Freeman's dismissal is evidence of a deepening rift within the Church of England between Anglo-Catholic and evangelical clergy, who hold fast to traditional statements of belief and authority, and the intellectual liberal wing which reached its ascendancy in the 1970s and 1980s but is now losing ground.

Growing numbers of senior churchmen believe Mr Freeman's views to be incompatible with the Thirty-Nine Articles of religion, agreed in 1562 and to which all clergy are expected to subscribe. The first article states: "There is but one living and true God."

About 100 Church of England clergy out of about 10,500 are understood not to believe in a traditional, supernatural God. Many belong to the informal *Sea of Faith* network, founded to explore views expressed by theologians such as Don Cupitt, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The Rev Hugh Dawes, vicar of St James's, Cambridge, and a member of *Sea of Faith*, said: "It wouldn't be surprising if people begin to worry whether they are not going to be the ones who are picked off next. I am concerned about the matter as a whole, about freedom of expression and belief within the Church, which applies as much to lay people as well as to clergy. My particular anxiety is that this will bring in another era of people having to hide their opinions for fear of what might happen if they come clean about them."

Business leaders court Blair

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY AND ANDREW PIERCE

■ The possibility that Labour may join the Tories in receiving substantial funds from business is causing jitters at Smith Square

HIGH-STREET companies and representatives from manufacturing industry have told the Labour Party they are interested in meeting Tony Blair, the new leader, to discuss the possibility of donating funds to the party.

Marks and Spencer, one of Britain's biggest high-street names and a strong supporter of the Conservative Party, has already said it is preparing to meet Mr Blair to discuss possible funding for Labour.

Several overtures were made during Labour's leadership campaign, according to senior party officials. "They want to know how we can help each other and they are very interested in the plans we have put forward on training and investment," said one leading Labour figure.

Sir Richard Greenbury,

M&S chairman, has invited Mr Blair for talks about Labour's economic and business plans, holding out the possibility of offering financial support to the party.

The move by one of the Conservatives' highest profile financial backers signals a new wave of interest in the Labour Party among some of Britain's biggest companies.

Mr Blair intends to seize on the present interest during an autumn campaign in which he and Gordon Brown, the shadow Chancellor, aim to develop closer links with the business community.

Labour plans a series of meetings with business leaders, aimed at deepening the

relationship fostered during John Smith's so-called City "charm offensive", which he launched while shadow Chancellor before the last general election.

While M&S, which donated £40,000 to the Tories last year, insisted that the initial talks with Labour would be exploratory, the suggestion that the company is considering donating money to Labour came as an unwelcome shock to senior Conservative Party officials.

Other companies who traditionally back the Conservatives, including Trafalgar House and Hanson, are considering opening discussions with the new Labour leadership. Christopher Collins, di-

rector of corporate development at Hanson, the conglomerate which makes the largest donation to the Tory party, said yesterday there had not been contact with Mr Blair. "But we would be pleased if he accepted an invitation to meet us in due course."

The Conservative Party is not sure whether M&S will continue to donate money to Smith Square, although the company said that it was possible to offer funding to both main parties.

A company spokesman said similar invitations had been sent to Mr Blair's predecessors, Mr Smith and Neil Kinnock, but had not been accepted. Although Mr Blair will decide whether to meet M&S directors after his return from holiday, close colleagues indicated that he is anxious to hold "serious" talks with the business community. Even before the M&S announcement.

Mr Blair's election had already caused anxiety to Tory fundraisers.

"The Marks and Spencer move has confirmed some of our worst fears," said one party official. "I just hope this doesn't open the floodgates and other companies follow suit. We are already up against it."

Donations from Conservative supporters in the constituencies have plunged for the second year running and boardroom donations are still below the 1992 election level, although Central Office said they were starting to pick up.

The party put a brave face on the M&S development and said it was likely to be a one-off. A party spokesman said: "The overwhelming majority of British businessmen do not want a social chapter, a minimum wage and more union power which is what Tony Blair is in favour of."

Invasion

Continued from page 1
of around 3,500. In an unprecedented move, however, the Security Council wants about 60 UN monitors to oversee the invasion force. Once calm is restored, the invasion force would be replaced by a traditional UN peacekeeping mission of up to 6,000 men.

The US Navy now has 16 ships off Haiti, including amphibious assault vessels carrying 2,000 Marines and 1,700 soldiers. The Haitian army is estimated to be about 7,700 strong, but it has little modern equipment. A greater threat to any invasion is probably posed by the government loyalists in the 1,300-strong police force and an estimated 300 armed "attachés".

Washington wants to transform a US-led multinational force into a UN force as quickly as possible by putting US servicemen under UN command, provided that the UN commander is an American. But Dr Bourros Ghali insists that Americans cannot make up more than a third of a peacekeeping force and that the commander should not be an American.

Mr Aristide cleared the way for Security Council approval of an invasion by writing to Dr Bourros Ghali inviting intervention. He had been ambivalent about calling explicitly for an invasion, in part because he is barred from doing so by Haiti's constitution. But many Latin American countries would not support US intervention unless Mr Aristide gave it his blessing.

In his letter to the UN chief, Mr Aristide said the military regime in his country had caused a "dramatic increase" in the suffering of his people and had forced many Haitians to flee.

Invasion deal, page 9

Safety officials withhold nuclear details

By MICHAEL DYNES
WHITEHALL CORRESPONDENT

THE Health and Safety Executive is facing the threat of legal action following its refusal to disclose information about the risks of nuclear hazards in the environment.

The move follows the decision by Health and Safety officials to ignore the Environment Department's official guidance on information disclosure, and the Cabinet Office's new "open government" code of practice.

Health and Safety officials are refusing to release reports, known as probabilistic risk

analysis, which calculate the prospects of something going wrong at each stage of the recycling process. Under the 1992 environmental information regulations, which implement a European Community directive, public bodies which have a responsibility for protecting the environment are required to provide a broad right of access to information held on their files.

Health and Safety officials have decided they will abide by these regulations in certain areas, such as pesticides and genetically modified organisms, but they have refused to

reveal details about possible nuclear hazards.

The executive insists that because it is responsible for protecting public safety rather than the environment, it is not covered by the rules governing disclosure of information on environmental hazards.

It has refused to make available any of the information it holds on the risks of an accident at Thorp, British Nuclear Fuels' Sellafield reprocessing plant.

Critics insist, however, that the distinction between public safety and the environment is spurious as all the steps taken by the executive to protect the

public are designed to prevent radioactive material escaping into the environment.

Maurice Frankel, the director of the Campaign for Freedom within the Church, has written to the European Commission, complaining about Britain's failure to comply with the directive, and asking it to take legal action against Health and Safety officials.

Health and Safety officials say they have taken legal advice which contradicts the Environment Department's guidelines. But it is now seeking further legal advice to establish whether it has acted properly.

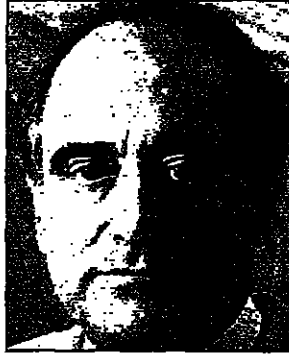
Labour accuses Tories of blocking rail peace

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Government was accused yesterday of trying to inflame the rail dispute. Brian Wilson, Labour's transport spokesman, called on Brian Mawhinney, the Transport Secretary, not to intervene while Acas, the conciliation service, tries to involve the signatories' union and Railtrack in talks this week.

Acas officials will contact both sides in the dispute today. However, officials from the Rail, Maritime and Transport union were privately pessimistic that a settlement could be reached in time to avert Wednesday's strike. The dispute is now in its eighth week.

Labour seized on reports that Downing Street last week watered down a Transport Department statement that



Mawhinney: told not to intervene in process

urged signal workers to return to the negotiating table. Mr Wilson said: "The heavy hand of government interference is still obstructing progress towards a settlement. Ministers should stand back and allow this to be settled through normal industrial negotiation."

Mossad steps up its British surveillance

By BILL FROST

ISRAELI security chiefs have increased the number of intelligence officers operating in Britain as the hunt continues for the terrorist cell behind last week's London bombings.

At least one broadly pro-Western Arab state is thought to have offered to help the British security services in the task of narrowing down the field of suspects.

Scotland Yard refused to comment yesterday on a suggestion that terrorists had smuggled four car bombs into Britain to be used against Jewish targets. According to the report, the vehicles had been imported through ferry ports.

Hezbollah, the Iranian-backed militia, remains top of the suspect list for the London bombings and an attack on Argentina's main Jewish centre which left at least 96 dead. Mossad, the Israeli in-

telligence service, is convinced that the group has had a cell in London for at least a year.

Imad Mughniyeh, who led the Islamic Jihad group which kidnapped 40 Westerners and shelters under the umbrella of Hezbollah, is suspected of organising attacks on Jewish targets in Britain and Argentina.

According to one report yesterday, the woman who carried out the embassy bombing in London has been identified as a member of Hezbollah. She was said to be a Palestinian whose husband and son died during a firefight with Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. Israeli sources refused to comment on the suggestion that her name had been passed to British security chiefs.

Yesterday thousands of people left southern Lebanon fearing Israel might launch a retaliatory strike against Hezbollah camps.

Two Loyalists killed by gunmen

TWO leading Loyalists were shot dead last night in south Belfast, Northern Ireland. The men were gunned down at the junction of South Parade and the Ormeau Road at about 6pm.

One of the victims had survived at least one previous attempt on his life, not far from the scene of last night's shooting. After the latest attack, police gave chase to a fleeing vehicle which sped citywards before veering left into Farnham Street. The RUC reportedly fired shots at the vehicle. The victims will be named once next of kin have been informed.

The killings come three weeks after Ulster

Democratic Party chairman Raymond Smallwoods was shot dead by the IRA in Lisburn. Last night's shootings, it is feared, will further inflame emotions in the Loyalist community.

Ken Maginnis, the Ulster Unionist MP, yesterday dismissed hints from a leading member of Sinn Féin that the IRA might soon call a temporary ceasefire. He said republicans were merely trying to string along the Government.

St Patrick pilgrims, page 6

The Independent CONSERVATIVE PARTY

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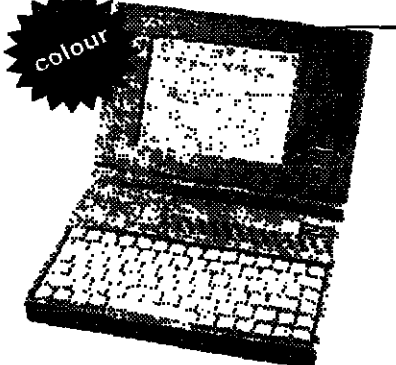
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Cowes Week in danger of capsizing as yachtsmen count cost

BY ANDREW PIERCE

COWES Week, the traditional end of the English summer season, has finally fallen victim to the fading recession.

For decades the world's most famous regatta, which follows Ascot, Wimbledon and Henley on the social calendar, has been immune from the vagaries of the economy. The event, which was traditionally associated with the rich, is now counting the cost of the prolonged slump.

This year's event was only

saved by the last minute intervention of the local authority, Medina Borough Council, which stepped in with £100,000 sponsorship after Land Rover's four-year deal came to an end.

Traders, who anticipate up to £6 million in revenue during the week, have reported an unprecedented slump in business.

Businessmen are forming their own association to try to promote the town and generate revenue. The question mark hanging over the Royal Yacht Britannia, one of the biggest attractions of Cowes

Week, has shaken confidence. Leaving town for a couple of weeks and letting their homes be a tradition for hundreds of Cowes residents, but rents have fallen this year to record low levels, from £1,500 for a three bedroom cottage to about £800.

Tim Rogers, of Marvins estate agents, said homeowners had to be realistic. He said: "The balcony days have gone. Yachtsmen will no longer pay over the top prices. If people keep their feet on the ground we can rent their property. But now we are finding for the

first time that yachtsmen are staying on the mainland and travelling over each day because they find it cheaper than staying in the town.

"Cowes is normally booked solid six months ago. But as little as two weeks ago there were still vacancy signs around the town," Mr Rogers said.

Jon Peach, who let several properties, had been expecting £2,500 for a three bedroom property but settled for £800. He said: "They had haggled and tried to get it for £600. Cowes is not what it

used to be. The money simply isn't there."

Taxi companies, public houses, restaurants and shops have all had similar experiences.

Taxi drivers said business in the first two days of the regatta had been as bad as in January. One said: "It's the worst year I can remember. People are walking rather than catching taxis."

Peter Osborn who runs Aqua Marine Gifts said the loss of the Land Rover sponsorship deal had been a serious blow. "Cowes was always associated with the rich,

but it's no longer the case. The people who come here are much more cautious with their money. They don't spend it like they used to. It is very worrying. I just hope we can secure a permanent sponsor."

The Cowes combined clubs committee, organiser of the regatta, has failed to secure a commercial backer. Medina Borough Council has only pledged support for this year's event, which cost about £250,000 to stage. A spokesman for the committee said: "Medina Borough has come to

our rescue. But the problem of a main sponsor still remains.

"I have no doubt there are firms who would be delighted to become our sponsor but it is always hard to find them. Many competitors must meet people through their business activities who might be interested."

"I would earnestly ask them to try to put us in touch with potential supporters who can obtain great benefit from association with this world famous regatta."

Cowes racing, page 20



Prince's friend makes a splash

SOPHIE Rhys-Jones, Prince Edward's girl friend, fell head-first into the water when she tried water-skiing yesterday, but she made an even bigger splash at windsurfing.

Miss Rhys-Jones, 29, a public relations executive, had tried to stay out of the spotlight at Cowes Week. That came to naught when she fell off her water-skis and entangled her tow rope in the speedboat's propellers.

Her attempts at windsurfing, right, went well at first. She managed to keep her balance and stand upright on the board while hauling the sail up, but within a few minutes began to slip and soon plunged off the board into the sea.

The only boats to witness the embarrassing spectacle were crewed by photographers and reporters.

Peter Phillips, the 16-year-old son of the Princess Royal, repeatedly dived into the water to try to untangle the propellers but to no avail.

A mortified Miss Rhys-Jones was forced to admit, when asked by a reporter if she was all right that: "We are not."

The boat, complete with Miss Rhys-Jones, bedraggled in her wet suit, was towed back to shore by a rubber dingy owned by the Dark Star picture agency, who took the opportunity to take some close-up photographs.

Prince Edward, who had observed the proceedings from his windsurf board, followed, shaking his head in exasperation.



Theft from Princess's therapist confirmed

SCOTLAND Yard confirmed yesterday that detectives were investigating a burglary at the Harley Street consulting rooms of a therapist who treated the Princess of Wales for an eating disorder.

A thief entered the rooms of Dr Roderick Lane, a therapist the Princess of Wales is known to have consulted over problems with bulimia nervosa, the slimmers' disease, and stole a laptop computer.

It is thought the £3,000 Toshiba laptop computer contains the Princess's medical records, with intimate details of her health and personal traumas.

It is feared the thief — described as "of African appearance, with a shaven head" — may try to sell the contents of the files, probably for publication abroad.

However, police yesterday refused to confirm that the computer contained the Princess's medical records. The computer was taken from Dr Lane's basement consulting room on July 22.

Senior officers, including members of the royal protection group, are said to have joined the investigation. The Princess is thought to have started suffering from bulimia from the time of her wedding.

Andrew Morton's biography of her alleged a number of suicide attempts — not uncommon among bulimics — and finally in 1988 she underwent treatment for the condition.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman, declining to elaborate on the burglary, said yesterday: "We regard medical matters concerning any member of the royal family as extremely private."

Poetic discovery prompts much ado about the Bard

BY DALYA ALBERGE, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

TO BE, or not to be authenticated: that is the question facing Shakespeare scholars studying a pair of unattributed manuscripts in a library at Oxford University. Two 30-line poems on fragile paper are being scrutinised to ascertain whether they are by Shakespeare after their discovery at Christ Church.

One of them carries an oblique signature. Scholars are divided.

Tom Lloyd-Roberts, an Elizabethan historian who made the find, believes that

they were written in 1593-94 by the Bard for Sir John Salusbury, an eminent Welsh landowner and literary patron. Not only do the poems appear in a housebook from the family's mansion, but their date also coincides with a possible visit by Shakespeare to the family near Caerwys, Clwyd.

However, Jeremy Griffiths, currently cataloguing medieval and renaissance manuscripts at Christ Church, takes a different view. In an article in *New Welsh Review*, the

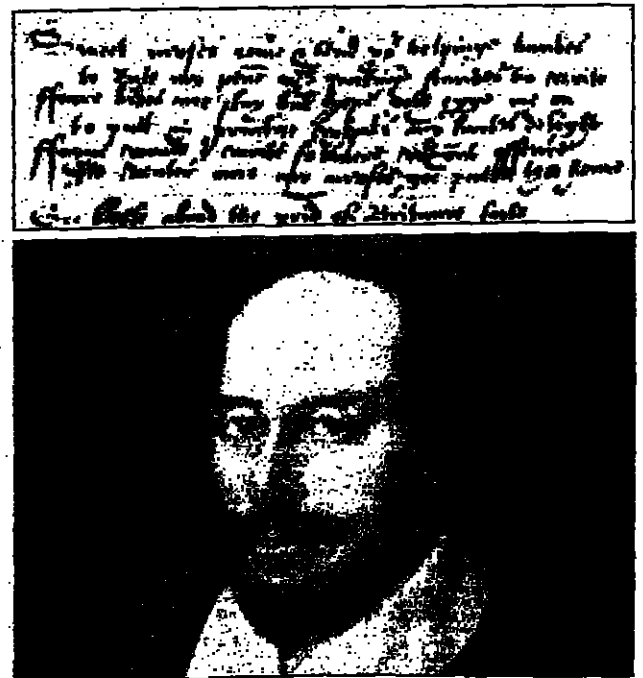
literary quarterly, he wrote: "I am of the opinion that the two poems are not written in Shakespeare's hand."

Lord Morris of Castle Morris, a former general editor of the New Arden Shakespeare, has called for Christ Church to publish the poems in facsimile and widen the debate. Analysis would require the intricate eye of an expert in Elizabethan handwriting, he said.

Judging from the last Shakespeare authentication debate, handwriting tests are not entirely conclusive. Last summer, Charles Hamilton, the New York expert, tested a play discovered in the British Museum library. By comparing the hand with that in Shakespeare's will, he concluded that it was Shakespeare's copy of *Cardenio*, the 1612 play presumed lost.

Professor Stanley Wells, director of the Shakespeare Institute at Birmingham University, disputed whether the will itself was in Shakespeare's hand.

Lord Morris said that if the Christ Church text was Shakespeare, it was Shakespeare in lighthearted mood. One of the poems begins: *Sweet muses come & lend your helping hands/to Rule my penne which quaking stands to write/fear hies me stay but hope doth egge me on/to put in practice what's my hartes delight/If I maye would I write so twere without offence/I'll venter once my muse go packe thee hence.*



Shakespeare: is this manuscript in his hand?

Doubts over murder verdict

DOUBTS over the conviction of a man serving life after being found guilty of murdering his pregnant wife have been passed to the Crown Prosecution Service at the end of an inquiry by the Police Complaints Authority.

Merseyside police, 16 of whose officers investigated the death of Paula Gilfoyle, 32, in September 1992, have also been advised of the report. Her husband, a Falklands veteran, has been given leave to appeal.

The CPS will consider whether any officers involved in the case should be prosecuted after the PCA report is understood to have found that witnesses who could have provided an alibi were not interviewed. Gilfoyle, 30, has always claimed that he was at work when his wife died

and that he discovered a suicide note two days after she was found hanging from rafters at their home in Upton, Merseyside.

At his 17-day trial last year, Gilfoyle, a nurse, was alleged to have tricked his wife into writing the note before he put a noose around her neck and pushed her off a chair.

The Police Complaints Authority investigation was carried out by Supt Graham Gooch, of Lancashire Police, under the supervision of Mark Chapman, an authority member. Mr Chapman said yesterday: "We have always taken our responsibilities very seriously in ensuring that relevant evidence is drawn to the attention of the appropriate bodies dealing with appeals."

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TOUGH ON DIRT, KINDER ON CLOTHES.

Hospital closures endanger patients, says think tank

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE closure of hospital beds in London has gone too far too fast and should be halted, the head of Britain's leading health policy think tank says today.

No more hospital beds should be closed and great care should be taken over any further closures of accident and emergency departments while the pressures on them remain intense, Robert Maxwell, chief executive of the King Edward's Hospital Fund, said.

Issuing a stern warning about the looming crisis in health care in the capital, Mr Maxwell, a prominent supporter of the Government's plans for London, says the pace of change is putting patients at risk.

"There are grave problems in London's hospitals about admitting emergency patients, long waits on trolleys and rising waiting lists for elective patients. In the absence of alternative ways of caring, closing more beds can only make this situation worse."

Mr Maxwell, in an interven-

tion which is certain to embarrass the Government, accuses NHS managers of doing deals behind closed doors and of failing to win the support of staff and patients. He says the effect on institutions has been devastating.

"As nursing and medical morale has fallen in London, public confidence has plummeted. Most Londoners do not accept the argument for closing hospital beds, let alone for threatening whole hospitals which have a reputation for excellent service."

"There is widespread concern that the changes under way are putting patients at risk and that some of London's most famous hospitals have been pushed into a downward spiral of decline."

"At a minimum there is a need to re-establish confidence, revise time-scales and review the management of the transition."

Mr Maxwell's stance represents a change from the King's Fund's position two years ago when it called for 5,000 hospital beds to be closed in London

by 2010. The recommendation was taken up by the Tomlinson Commission and confirmed by the Government, which proposed the closure of 2,500 beds.

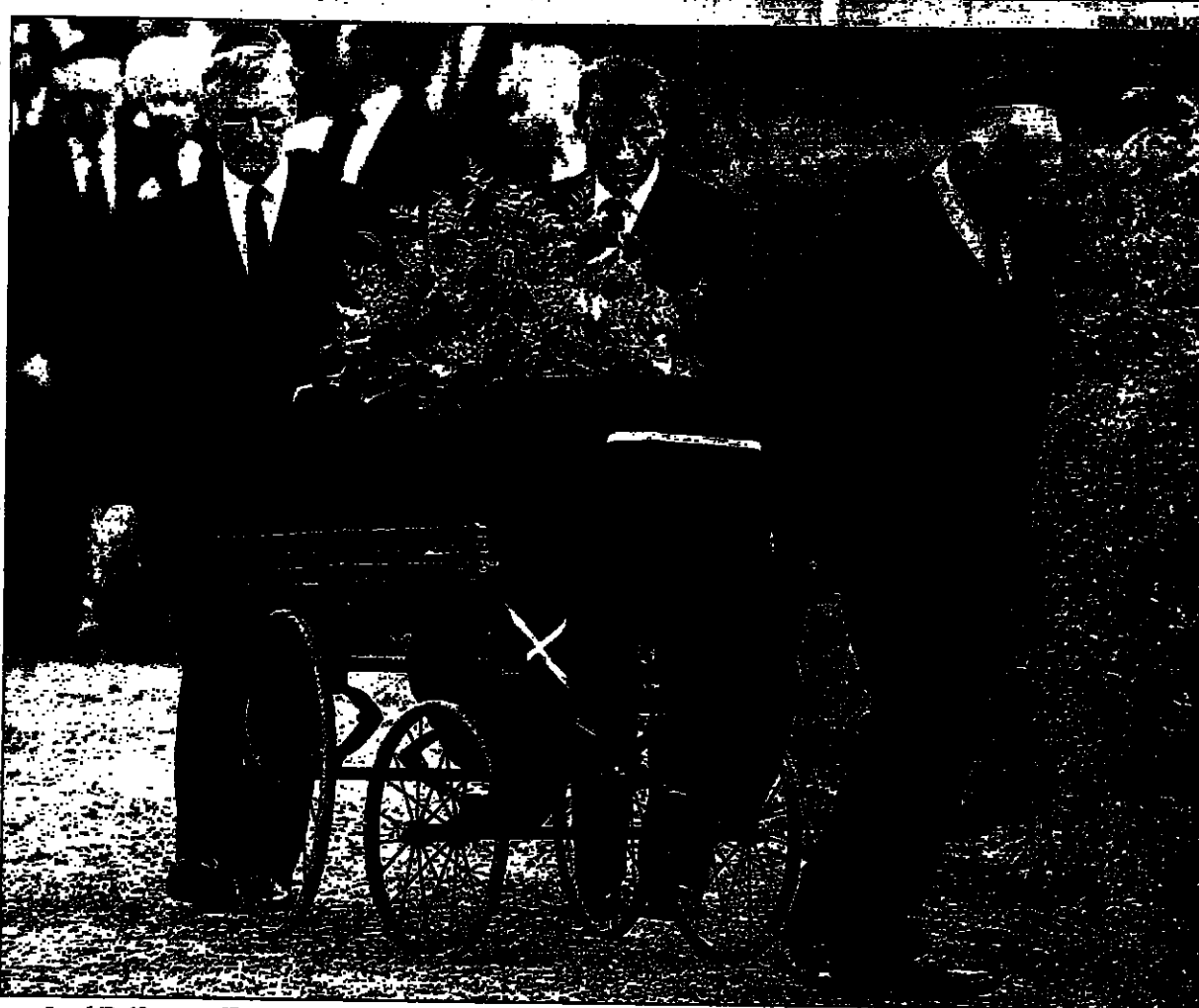
However, Mr Maxwell now says in *What next for London's health care?* that London has been losing acute hospital beds twice as fast as other areas for more than a decade.

The case for strengthening primary care and concentrating specialist services in fewer, stronger centres is still overwhelming. But he is more cautious about whether London is over-doctored.

Mr Maxwell says London has already lost the 2,500 beds earmarked for closure in the Tomlinson report two years ago, before any big hospitals are closed. In several areas the financial situation "continually threatens to go out of control and to drive damaging cutbacks in services".

The Government must maintain transitional funding for London for the next three years.

'He was loyal, he was generous, and, above all, he was fun'



Lord Delfont's coffin is taken to the grave after the service at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in St James's Wood.



Lord Grade at the funeral yesterday

Tributes to Delfont

Lord Delfont, who died last week at 84, was buried yesterday after a service at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in St James's Wood.

Lord Delfont's nephew Michael Grade, head of Channel 4, broke down as he told the congregation: "He was loyal, he was generous and, above all, he was fun."

With his brothers Lord Grade and the late Lesley Grade, the impresario dominated post-war light entertainment.

The mourners included Dame Vera Lynn, the magician Paul Daniels and the guitarist Bert Weedon.

Child cancer patients in power cable study

MORE than 1,000 child cancer patients around the country are to take part in a study into possible links between some forms of the disease and overhead power cables.

The five-year survey will be conducted by the Cancer Research Campaign with a £1.5 million grant from the privatised regional electricity companies.

Researchers will pick out patients undergoing treatment and then check their homes to see how close they are to power lines. The concern centres on the possible effects of electro-magnetic fields and measurements will be taken inside the homes.

Midlands Electricity, which is among the regional electricity companies contributing to the cancer survey, has appointed divisional liaison officers to handle customers' inquiries.

In the past year, 700 calls were logged.

Andy Chappell, the company's corporate safety adviser, said: "We are pleased to be associated with the latest survey. A number of surveys have been carried out in various countries pointing to a connection."

"But no causative link has been proved. This latest survey will be very useful because it involves much larger samples than any carried out previously. There is understandable public concern about this matter and the electricity industry is responding in various ways."

The High Court is currently hearing a case brought by a family from Essex seeking to stop new cables being switched on near their home because of their fears over cancer.

Stabbed teenager dies

A TEENAGER died after being stabbed in the chest at an illegal "pay party" attended by about 170 people.

Police, who were called after reports of a disturbance, found the 17-year-old behind a shop in Bootle, Merseyside. He had been stabbed in the leg and chest.

The youth, who has not yet been named, was taken to Liverpool's Fazakerley Hospital yesterday but died two hours later. A post mortem examination is being carried out.

Police believe the party, held in a flat above the shop, was an organised event with

people charged an entry fee on the door. They think the victim had been involved in a scuffle with another man prior to the stabbing and have launched a murder inquiry.

A police spokesman said: "There were around 170 people at this party and detectives want to hear from anyone with any information."

Local residents said the "pay party" was a weekly event.

One woman, who did not want to be named for fear of reprisals, said the parties started at about 2am, often involving 200 people, and kept local residents awake.

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300 sheep 'died on long road to Greece'

AN OFFICIAL inquiry has begun after more than 300 sheep were reported to have died while being transported by lorry to Greece.

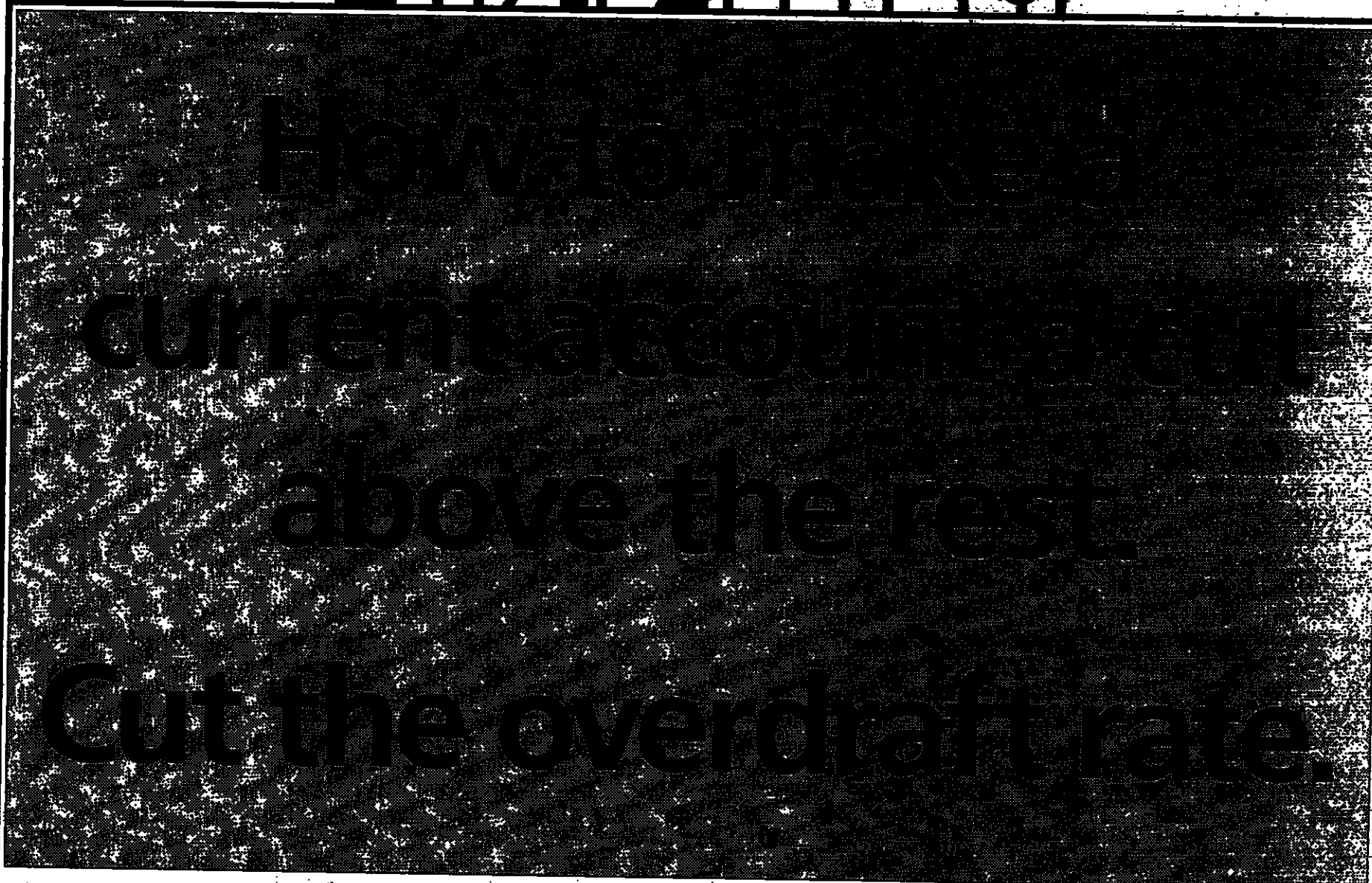
A Ministry of Agriculture spokesman said yesterday that information had been received from the Greek authorities that when a lorry loaded with 400 sheep from England had arrived on July 8, it was found that 302 of the animals had died.

But the spokesman could not confirm the alleged incident because he said there was no record of an export licence to Greece having been issued.

Chief Superintendent Don Balfour, head of the RSPCA special operations unit, said his organisation was also making investigations.

He said there was a record of a lorry carrying 400 live sheep leaving for Holland on the Dover to Calais ferry on July 5.

He added: "I suspect strongly that the animals found dead in Greece were the same sheep. It is an awful example of what can go wrong on these long journeys with live animals. I question why it is necessary to subject animals to such journeys when there are perfectly adequate slaughterhouses in this country and refrigerated lorries to carry the meat abroad."



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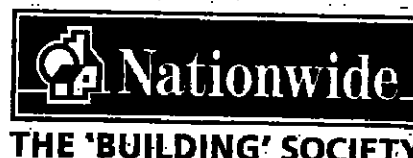
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New Westminster chief tells auditor to extend inquiry

By IAN MURRAY
COMMUNITY CORRESPONDENT

BILL ROOTS, the chief executive of Westminster Council, has called in the district auditor to extend an inquiry into housing policy less than three weeks after taking up his post.

John Magill, the district auditor, published a damning report of the council's designated home sales policy in January. He accused council leaders of gerrymandering and said the scheme, in which Conservative voters were sold properties to try to influence elections, appeared to be "unlawful, unauthorised and to the detriment of the interest of local taxpayers".

Mr Roots called in the auditor after reading a secret 24-page report drawn up on his instructions into the way a council estate was transferred to tenants' control. The report, by John Barratt, the former chief executive of Cambridgehire, said the council had a legal case to answer over the way its officers sought to block the bid by tenants to take over the Walferton and Elgin estate

■ The conclusions of a secret report into how Westminster Council delayed a tenants' takeover have led to further action

in Paddington. The estate was the first in Britain to be taken over by its tenants under legislation introduced by the Government in 1988. Mr Barratt found evidence to suggest that local authority officers were under orders from the council, then led by Dame Shirley Porter, to raise as many obstructions as possible to stop the tenants.

The council wrote to the Housing Corporation, which is responsible for these schemes, suggesting that the tenants were not competent to run the estate and advising against funds being provided. Other delays and obstructions meant that even though government policy favoured this type of scheme, it took the tenants six years of hard negotiation with the council before they could set up a company to take over the estate.

In his report, Mr Barratt

said that the officers' ability to question the legality of action by councillors was limited. He asked at what point officers should challenge these actions given that they knew in advance that the council was likely to endorse them.

The auditor, who starts public hearings into his original report on October 17, has also seized documents relating to planning and environment policy. He will complete his report into the designated sales policy before investigating other matters.

After taking legal advice, the council agreed to restart its homes sales policy from September 1. To avoid any accusation of gerrymandering, it is offering 140 flats for sale in blocks at sites all over the city.

Mr Root, formerly Westminster's chief financial officer, was confirmed in his new job at the beginning of

last month but has been acting chief executive since February when his predecessor resigned unexpectedly. Since then, he has been immersing himself in the district auditor's 12,000-page provisional report into the designated sales policy, preparing for the public hearings in October and looking for possible areas which might need further investigation.

Delays in the takeover of the estate were heavily criticised in the BBC *Panorama* programme shown after the local elections in May. Westminster was the only council in Britain in which the Tories lost no seats.

Peter Bradley, deputy leader of the Westminster Labour group, said that by referring the report to the district auditor Mr Root had in effect delayed a proper investigation for months or even years. "The auditor already has so much to look into at Westminster that he will not be able to get round to studying these new allegations for some time," he said. "It could be into the next century before we find out what really happened."



A hardy pilgrim making his way up Croagh Patrick yesterday

St Patrick pilgrims bare their soles on mountain

By NICHOLAS WATT
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

CLUTCHING wooden sticks and buttoned up against the summer drizzle, thousands of pilgrims walked up Croagh Patrick yesterday in memory of St Patrick.

Elderly women held rosary beads as they picked their way over rocks and muddy streams during the one-and-a-half hour climb to the 250ft summit in Westport, Co Mayo. A few men hobbled up the mountain in bare feet as penitence.

The Croagh Patrick pilgrimage, the largest of the year in Ireland, commemorates the 40 days that St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, spent fasting on the mountain in AD 441. He is said to have freed Ireland of snakes when he rang his bell from the summit.

Fr John Walsh, from St Patrick's Presbytery in Westport, who held Mass on the mountain, said the purpose of the pilgrimage was repentance and prayer for peace. At the foot of the mountain, pilgrims were given strict instructions on the prayers to be said to gain a plenary indulgence. A sign next to a statue of St Patrick told them to say prayers at stations on the way to the summit and to go to confession or Holy Communion at the small church at the top or within a week of the pilgrimage.

At one station, pilgrims walked around a cairn seven times. They said seven Our Fathers, seven Hail Marys and one Creed. From there it was a steep climb to the summit for Mass which was held on the hour from 8am to 3pm.

John Lyons, from Galway, whose bare feet were covered in mud, was among the first to reach the summit at 5am. He said: "It is no harm to suffer a bit. It brings you back to reality. I find it too easy with shoes."

The dedication and faith was mixed with a little commercial bustle as stallholders at the foot of the mountain sold plastic effigies of the Virgin Mary and colour portraits of St Patrick.

Inquiry into drugs found on Polaris

THE Royal Navy is to conduct an inquiry after drugs were found on board a Polaris nuclear submarine. The Navy said officers from its Special Investigations Branch raided HMS Resolution at the Clyde Submarine Base at Faslane on the Gare Loch after a tip-off last weekend.

After an extensive search of the vessel, Ministry of Defence police officers found a small quantity of drugs, believed to be cannabis resin, in a public area of the submarine. There were no arrests.

A Navy spokesman said: "A search was made of one of our

submarines for drugs, and a report is being prepared for internal authorities here at the base."

HMS Resolution has now sailed out of the Gare Loch, where the new Trident submarines are also based, on a deterrent patrol. The vessel is Britain's oldest nuclear submarine, veteran of more than 60 patrols. It was due to be decommissioned on July 19 but has been kept in service.

Malcolm Rifkind, the Defence Secretary, has had talks at a senior level with a view to introducing random searches for drugs in the armed forces.

Inspection of primary schools in jeopardy

INSPECTIONS of primary schools are being jeopardised because officials are reluctant to take on the work.

The new independent inspections at secondary schools are to be extended to primary schools in September. But Ofsted, which regulates the inspectors, admits they are not keen to bid for the work, sometimes signing up as consultants for the schools. "It is probably easier than doing the inspection itself. And these people are eminently qualified to do it," a spokesman said.

The target of inspecting 1,200 schools in the autumn

term is unlikely to be met, the spokesman said. Only 430 out of Ofsted's 650 inspectors had bid for work in primary schools and only 760 contracts had been agreed. "We still hope to inspect about 900 schools in the autumn term, but we cannot guarantee that," the spokesman said. The slow start could threaten Ofsted's aim to see all schools inspected every four years.

The consultants help schools prepare for inspections or draw up plans to convince Ofsted they were responding to recommendations.

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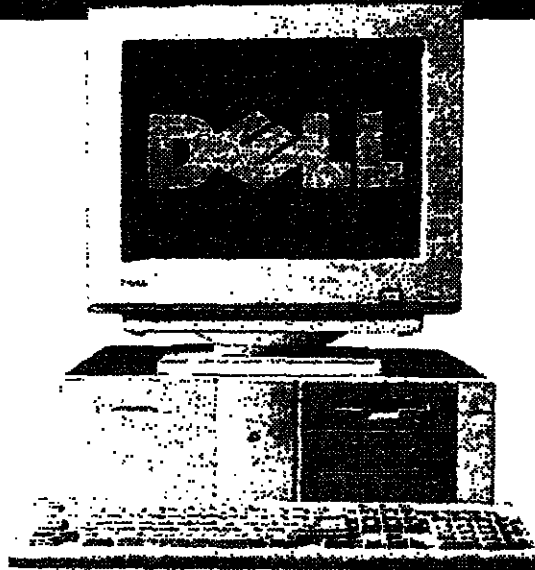
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Mining blunder prompts British Coal to create waterway to supply power station

New canal keeps lorries off roads as barges return

By IAN MURRAY, COMMUNITY CORRESPONDENT

AN OPEN-CAST mining mistake has persuaded British Coal to build the first canal in Britain for nearly a century. Complete with a lock, a keeper's cottage, weir, marina and three bridges, it is the most comprehensive canal development since late Georgian times.

The mistake happened in 1988 as British Coal was working on St Aidan's colliery alongside the river Aire. Workmen cut too close to the bank, breached the river and flooded the open-cast site. The three million tonnes of coal in the mine are now under water, which will have to be drained before they can be excavated.

The company had to choose

between repairing the bank or making the most of the opportunity to build a new waterway capable of carrying the coal to its main customer, Ferrybridge power station.

British Coal decided it was cheaper to spend £20 million on building a new canal, which would also serve as a course for the Aire, rather than to do a makeshift repair on the riverbank and then rely on road transport to cart the coal 25 miles downstream to Ferrybridge.

St Aidan's has an estimated "coal life" of five to seven years, during which its reserves will be cut and sold to the power station. To shift the coal by road, one 20-ton lorry

would need to be loaded every six minutes throughout the working day for five years. With 500 tonne barges, the power station can be kept supplied with one load per hour and the roads will be freed from a constant stream of heavy lorries.

The river is being taken through a cutting alongside its flooded natural watercourse and beside the existing canal. Next March both canal and river will be diverted into the new channel over a new weir.

Building the two miles of canal means shifting more than 3 million cubic yards of soil and then packing the new watercourse with more than 300,000 cubic yards of mudstone, two yards thick. Mudstone is a heavy clay used by canal builders two centuries ago to stop leakage.

The canal has to be lined with 20-inch thick limestone blocks to stop the clay being eroded away by the force of water swirling along at flood times. The National Rivers Authority has ruled that the canal must be able to carry away enough water to protect Castleford from storm flooding.

The weight of the limestone and the thick mudstone are also essential to stop the canal being burst apart from below



Steve Hodges, the engineer in charge of the project, surveys work on the new canal at Allerton Bywater

before it opens. The water table in the area is very close to the surface and has had to be artificially lowered with vertical bores which pump the water away so that the canal can be cut in dry earth. Once the bore wells are stopped the water table will rise and would break through the ca-

nal bed if the lining were not strong enough.

When the river is controlled between its man-made banks, the two-year task of draining the open-cast mine can start.

The 35-mile Aire and Calder canal dates from 1700 and its route through one of the most heavily industrialised

areas of England has meant the waterway has become badly polluted. Built to connect the cloth factories of Leeds to the Humber, the canal still carries 2.5 million tonnes of freight a year, making it one of the busiest commercial waterways still operating. Once the mine is

exhausted, water will be flooded across it again to make a series of artificial lakes for fishing and pleasure boats. "We are going to turn a horrible old river into a pleasant watery environment," said Steve Hodges, the British Coal engineer in charge of the project.

Four hurt in police chase crash

A mother and son were injured when their car was in collision with a police car pursuing a suspected car thief. Two police officers were also injured in the accident in south-west London. All four casualties were treated at St George's hospital, Tooting, but none was seriously injured.

Scotland Yard said the pursuit began in Croydon on Saturday night when two officers spotted a suspect car. The male driver refused to stop and drove away at speed.

About three miles away the car crossed a give way line and the patrol car, which had its siren and flashing lights on, collided with a Volkswagen Golf. Both vehicles were badly damaged. A 21-year-old man was later arrested on suspicion of aggravated vehicle taking, police said.

Bank charges

John Worsnop, a personal accounts manager for Barclays, has been charged with theft in connection with £1 million allegedly missing from his branch at Garforth, Leeds. Mr Worsnop, 48, will appear at Leeds magistrates' court today alongside his brother William, 42, a teacher, who has been charged with assisting an offender.

Attack alert

Parents in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, have been warned to be vigilant after a seven-year-old girl was savagely attacked in a park.

Fleet in flames

A fleet of 20 new, M-registered Peugeot cars was destroyed in an arson attack on a car dealership in Southampton. Total damage was estimated at £200,000.

Fire death baby

A seven-week-old baby died in a house fire at Hamilton, Strathclyde. Her two young brothers were treated for the effects of smoke inhalation.

Write stuff

Bill Vallis, a climber from Frome, Somerset, who appealed for people to donate pencils for him to take to children in poor Nepalese villages has been given 23,500 of them.

'Big wig' flees with huge debts

THE owner of a wig empire has fled to South America with debts of more than £300,000. Clients who have paid up to £1,200 for toupees and hairweaves have been abandoned half way through their treatments and staff are owed several weeks' wages.

Gordon Ashwood, 47, owner of the Shawwood Group, which has five clinics in the West Midlands, walked into his Birmingham clinic and told the managers: "We're closing down." One employee said: "As far as I am aware, all the other centres closed that day too. There was no warning."

Mr Ashwood has also walked out on his wife, Valerie. Speaking at their home in Lapworth, Warwickshire, she said: "The way Gordon has treated people is disgusting. He never even told me the clinics had closed, and he came to pack his bags when he thought I would be out. If I hadn't been at home I'd never have known he was leaving me. My life has been destroyed overnight."

Tim Johnson, Mr Ashwood's solicitor, said: "There are a lot of unanswered questions, and I wish Mr Ashwood had stayed in England."

Mr Ashwood has declared debts of £340,000, of which £200,000 is owed to Lloyds Bank. Shawwood Group is now set to be wound up next month.

All-day Sunday drinking likely

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PUBLIC houses and bars could be allowed to open all day on Sundays from next year, bringing Britain into line with many other European countries. Ministers are to unveil plans this year which would pave the way for an end to current Sunday licensing laws, which prevent pub and bars opening between 3pm and 7pm.

Michael Forsyth, the newly-appointed Home Office minister who will draft a green paper in the autumn, said yesterday he would be "looking at scope for reform, provided it is sensible and workable".

The move to lift Sunday licensing laws comes within the Government's deregulation programme, under which

John Major has called for unnecessary restrictions to be removed. Ministers insist that no reforms will take place without consultation, but they believe that pressure for change has increased.

Tourism officials have exerted heavy pressure on ministers, arguing that Sunday restrictions are costing the industry millions of pounds. However, the Keep Sunday Special campaign and church groups object to further relaxations, claiming that Sunday is losing its status as a day distinct from the rest of the week.

Ministers have been encouraged by the general absence of trouble since licensing laws were relaxed in 1988, allowing all-day opening between Monday and Saturday. Despite warnings that the relaxed laws would lead to greater violence and alcohol abuse, studies have suggested that all-day drinking has prompted a more responsible attitude to drinking, cutting out "binge drinking" within statutory opening hours.

The green paper will also examine the possibility of extending closing times on Fridays and Saturdays by an hour to midnight, and there could be an end to the restricted opening of off-licences.

Leading article, page 15



Forsyth: "is looking at scope for reform"

Firms refine ideas on graduates

By BEN PRESTON AND KATE ALDERSON

EMPLOYERS are refining recruitment techniques, including the use of aptitude tests, to cope with mountains of applications as the graduate jobs market emerges from recession.

Ferocious competition for vacancies in the past few years has led to a growing sophistication among applicants and some firms are worried that they may be tricked by slick and sometimes misleading applications.

Although university careers services report an improvement in the jobs market since Christmas, applications per vacancy are continuing to rise because of a backlog of graduates from recession-

bound years. Andrew Renton, recruitment manager for Ford Motor Company, said it expected about 5,000 applications for the 150 graduate jobs on offer this year. It did not recruit in 1993.

He said the quality of applications was markedly better than ten years ago. "Unless the way we process applications can stand up to objective scrutiny we would be storing up trouble for ourselves," he said.

National Westminster Bank has received 5,000 applications for this year's graduate intake of 320, an increase of 120 on last year. Jonathan Bond, the graduate recruitment manager, said: "It is the easiest thing in the world for people to gild the lily on application forms — we

want graduates who can prove their claims."

Both Ford and National Westminster, after going through normal selection procedures and initial interviews, will send final groups of candidates for tests at assessment centres before allocating jobs.

Clare Whitley, graduate recruitment and development officer for North West Water, had 4,000 applications for 32 posts, the same number of vacancies as last year. She said that work experience, academic ability and personal skills were high on the list of priorities for the company, while knowing a great deal about the water industry was not essential.

KEENE
ON
CHESSBy RAYMOND KEENE
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

Fide candidates

Play in the fourth round of the quarter-finals in Sanghi Nagar, India, saw two decisive results. Viswanathan Anand (India) scored his second victory against Gata Kamsky (United States) and now leads 3-1. Boris Gelfand (Belarusia) beat Vladimir Kramnik (Russia) to level the score at 2-2. Jan Timman (Holland) and Valery Salov (Russia) stand 0.5-0.5 with two games unfinished.

The best game of the round was Gelfand's attacking victory against Kramnik.

White: Boris Gelfand

Black: Vladimir Kramnik

Queen's Gambit Declined

- 1 c4 c5
- 2 Nf3 Nf6
- 3 Nc3 Nb6
- 4 e3 d6
- 5 d4 c5
- 6 e5 d6
- 7 d5 cxd4
- 8 exd4 d5
- 9 c5 b7
- 10 cxd6 d7
- 11 Bc3 a5
- 12 Nb5 Qxc6
- 13 Bf4 d-d
- 14 d-d Nf7
- 15 Nc7 Bf8
- 16 d4 Bb7
- 17 dxd5 cxd5
- 18 Qd2 a5
- 19 Bxd5 Nb5
- 20 Qxd5 Nc6
- 21 Qf4 Bxc6
- 22 Nb5 Bc6
- 23 a4 Nd4
- 24 Bf5 Rcd8
- 25 Rf1 Bf8
- 26 Ne5 Bxe5
- 27 dxe5 Qxd5
- 28 axb5 Qxd5
- 29 Rg3 Kd7
- 30 Bx7+ Kf8
- 31 Qf5+ Kg8
- 32 Rh3 Rf8
- 33 Qh7+ Kf8
- 34 Qh8+ Ke7
- 35 Qg7 d4
- 36 e6 Kd5
- 37 e7 Rd7
- 38 Qe5+ Kc6
- 39 Rh8+ Kd7
- 40 Qe5 Rxd7
- 41 Rxd7 Rxd7
- 42 Qd6+ Black resigns

Winning Move, page 36

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THE TIMES GUIDE TO BATTLEFIELDS OF BRITAIN: DAY 1

By ALAN HAMILTON
AND JOHN YOUNG

We have been ignoring our history. We cherish our castles, lavishly attention to stately homes and jealously protect our monuments, but until now Britain has paid scant attention to its battlefields. Britain is littered with dozens of sites where the clash of arms determined its history, from Roman invasion to Jacobite rebellion. Yet we offer them no protection from the scything motorway, the housing estate or even the unsightly quarry. They are often no more than farmers' fields, but to deface them with development is to lose forever the chance to read the ground and follow the course of history.

of events, written accounts of which are often either inadequate or partisan. But we have woken up. English Heritage has drawn up a provisional register of 56 battle sites it regards as worthy of some measure of protection. It goes out for public discussion and consultation in September.

The register has been compiled by David Smithwaite of the National Army Museum, with a panel of military history experts. His proposals designate 41 established battlefields from Maldon in Essex, where Viking defeated Saxon in 991, to Sedgemoor, where James II crushed the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion in 1685, the last battle on English soil — as opposed to Scottish — soil. A further 15 fields, where the precise location of the fighting has not

The second Battle of Naseby, circa 1689, has finally prompted the guardians of our heritage to preserve sites where the clash of arms determined our history

been established, are added to the list. How do you define a battle? The criteria for inclusion on the English Heritage list are that the encounter must have lasted for at least one hour, involved more than 1,000 men on each side and cost no fewer than 100 casualties.

Below, *The Times* gives its own list, including all the major sites under review by English Heritage. What has changed

to wake England up to the need to preserve its battlefields? The answer undoubtedly is Naseby, the Northamptonshire site of the decisive battle of the English Civil War, at which Charles I was defeated. It was a milestone on Britain's long road to modern parliamentary democracy, but it did not stop the Department of Transport driving a dual carriageway through it. Until the second

Battle of Naseby, circa 1689, English Heritage had not seriously considered battlefields as part of its responsibility. But with a new chairman, Jocelyn Stevens, and with the howls of protest over Naseby ringing loud in its ears, the mood has changed. Even when the register is complete, it will provide only limited protection against development. In its provisional form, the register has

already scored one success. The quarrying company ARC had an application to extract gravel from Blenheim, some of a clash between Lancastrians and Yorkists in 1459, turned down by the planning inspector when English Heritage played the history card.

But others are under severe threat. Building of the Newbury bypass in Berkshire, given the go-ahead this year, will almost certainly destroy the interpretative potential of two Civil War battlefields. And a proposal to build 75 houses on The Gosses meadow in Tewkesbury would destroy the centre of fighting in that town's Wars of the Roses conflict of 1471.

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1. The Medway, AD 43: British tribes under Caractacus fail to halt the invading Romans, probably somewhere near the present M2 motorway bridge at Rochester. Exact site uncertain.

2. Bosworth, AD 61: Ouse of the Iceni's rebellion finally quashed by the Roman occupiers, some say at Fenny Stratford, in present-day Milton Keynes. Exact site uncertain, but probably close to the modern A5, the Roman Watling Street.

3. Mons Graupius, AD 84: Roman punishment of recalcitrant Caledonian tribes, possibly near Inverurie, Grampian. Exact site uncertain, but probably in open country near the handsome hill of Bennachie.

4. Ashington, 1018: Successful Danish pillage against King Edmund five miles north of modern Southend-on-Sea. Open farmland east of Ashington village. Exact site uncertain.

5. Stamford Bridge, 1066: Harold's successful repulsion of the Norsemen, followed by a quick march south to another, rather more significant engagement. Original bridge over the Derwent, 8 miles east of York, demolished in 1727. Battlefield largely built over.

6. Northallerton, 1138: "The Battle of the Standard", failed Scots raid against King Stephen's disputed succession to the English throne. Open farmland at Standard Hill, on A167 3 miles north of Northallerton.

7. Lincoln, 1141: English rebels defeated and imprisoned Stephen; he was freed and restored to the throne by the year's end. Exact site disputed. Probably covered by modern city.

8. Evesham, 1265: Royal retribution after barons' revolt. Fought down by an army led by Henry III's son, the future Edward I. Almost entirely covered by modern development in the loop of the river Avon on the edge of present town.

9. Stirling Bridge, 1297: Edward I's attempt to absorb Scotland fought off by Scots patriot William Wallace. Largely built over, but superb views of the site from Wallace Monument and Stirling Castle near by.

10. Falkirk, 1298: Swift revenge by Edward I, Hammer of the Scots, returning much of southern Scotland to his control. Exact site uncertain, but probably open farmland south of Callendar Wood close to 56022.

11. Myton, 1319: Successful Scottish raid on Yorkshire, in which the bishop's staffs of the defending clergy were no match for Scots broadswords and dirks. Open land near a picturesque village; no interpretation on site.

12. Halidon Hill, 1333: English defeat of Scots near Berwick. Border country again under English control. 10,000 Scots dead. Arable farmland on the A6105 from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Duns.

13. Neville's Cross, 1346: David II of Scotland captured in a failed raid on Durham, intended as diversion to assist the French after their defeat by Edward III at Crecy. Almost entirely built over by western suburbs of modern Durham.

14. Otterburn, 1388: Celebrated Scottish raid on Northumberland, ending in convincing Scots victory and the capture of vaunted English hero Harry Hotspur. Open farmland west of the village, skirted by A696.

15. Homildon Hill, 1402: England's turn to win a Scots raid on Newcastle, cutting their retreat and putting them to flight at Wooler with deadly archery. Open country on the A697, 1 mile north-west of Wooler.

16. Shrewsbury, 1403: First English battle of the longbow, in which Harry Hotspur was killed in a failed uprising against Henry IV. Open farmland except for the battlefield church built on the site, by A45 Shrewsbury-Whitchurch road at junction with A53.

17. St Albans, 1455: Inconclusive opening skirmish of the Wars of the Roses, with Richard of York trying to capitalise on Henry VI's weak reign. Early urban warfare. Entirely developed. Main action in area of St Peter's Street and Holywell Street in town centre.

18. Blore Heath, 1459: Yorkists in full flight near Market Drayton, Shropshire, after a failed challenge to Henry VI's forces. Open farmland on A53 4 miles east of Market Drayton; planning application to quarry gravel rejected on historic grounds.

19. Northampton, 1460: Henry VI taken prisoner in a fresh Yorkist attack launched from Calais. Pouring rain snuffed out the crude artillery. All over in an hour. Largely covered by modern Northampton, immediately south of the river Nene.

20. Wakefield, 1460: A Christmas win for the Red Rose, luring the Yorkists out of Sandal Castle to a severe thrashing and 2,000 dead. Partially developed, 2 miles south of Wakefield on A61.

21. Mortimer's Cross, 1461: Yorkist retribution near Lacomister, resulting in the capture and execution of Welsh rebel Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Little changed except for farm buildings, at junction of A4110 and B4300 3 miles north-west of Lacomister.

22. St Albans, 1461: Lancastrian victory in hand-to-hand street fighting against defending Yorkist archers hampered by a snowstorm. Urban warfare even then, conducted in the town centre.

23. Towton, 1461: Yorkists gained the upper hand near Ferrybridge, York, defeating Henry VI and confirming Edward IV as king for good 22 years. Open farmland south of Towton village between Pontefract and Tadcaster on B1217.

24. Hexham, 1464: Another abortive Yorkist Edward IV. Hexham Levels is an open field 2 miles south-east of the town.

25. Barnet, 1471: One of many mopping-up operations by Edward IV against Lancastrians, the time finally leading to the Earl of Warwick and 1,000 men. Part golf course, part modern housing, in the area of Mortimer's Cross on the A1000.

26. Stoke Field, 1487: Last ditch Yorkist action near Newark, with Swiss, German and Irish reinforcements. Failed. Mainly open farmland at East Stoke, 3 miles south of Newark.

27. Flodden 1513: Scots, supporting their French allies, answered Henry VIII's invasion of France with a disastrous attack on Northumberland. 10,000 Scots dead. Open farmland on the A687. Wooler-Coldstream. Signposted trail to monument. Exhibition at nearby Elsie Castle.

28. Solway Moss, 1542: Scots attempt at revenge for Flodden thoroughly defeated by much smaller English force on the border outside Carlisle. Former bog, now drained farmland at Longtown, 5 miles north of Carlisle on A6071.

29. Pinkie, 1547: 10,000 Scots killed near Edinburgh in a bid by Henry VIII to have his only son married to the future Mary, Queen of Scots. The site still remains. Partly covered by the spread of Monktonhall and Inveresk on the southern edge of Musselburgh.

30. Stratton, 1643: Royalist success in holding Cornwall, defeating a Parliamentary force under James Chudleigh, killing 300 and capturing 1,700 prisoners. Open country a mile east of Bude, with memorial plaque and obelisk.

31. Lansdown Hill, 1643: An inconclusive encounter four miles north of Bath; Royalists and Parliamentarians abandoned the fight from exhaustion. Unspoiled open land with paths in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty 4 miles north of Bath, marked by monument to Parliamentarian Sir Bevil Grenville.

32. Roundway Down, 1643: Probably the Royalists' most decisive military victory of the Civil War, overwhelming a Parliamentary force at Devizes. Undeveloped downland at Roundway, north of Devizes.

33. Newbury, 1643: Inconclusive encounter stopped by nightfall. The Royalists withdrew to Oxford, and the Parliamentarians to London. Already largely built over along the A345 south out of Newbury, now further threatened by the planned Newbury bypass. Local opposition.

34. Cheriton, 1644: A bloody nose for the Royalists from heavy Parliamentary musketry fire and superior cavalry in Hampshire. Open farmland east of Cheriton, on the A272 Petersfield-Winchester.

35. Cropredy Bridge, 1644: Royalists failed to take the bridge but inflicted 700 casualties, and much loss of morale, on Waller's Parliamentarians. Some small development, including the Oxford canal, but still largely unspoiled around village of Cropredy, off A423 Banbury-Southern.

36. Marston Moor, 1644: Cromwell's major victory against Prince Rupert near York which broke the Royalist grip on the north. Undeveloped and largely unchanged, alongside B1224 6 miles west of York. Monument and explanatory board.

37. Lostwithiel, 1644: A Parliamentary reverse, and the defeat of their best troops, in pro-Royalist Cornwall. Largely untouched site around Restormel and Dore castles near the Cornish town.

38. Newbury, 1644: Parliamentarians, despite greatly superior numbers, failed to secure a conclusive result over defending Royalists in their second battle. Largely built over by northern outskirts of town. Bypass again threatens what is left.

39. Langport, 1645: Cromwellian suppression of Royalist resistance in the west country. Open land between Taunton and Somerton, half a mile east of Langport town on B3153.

40. Preston, 1648: Pro-Royalist Scots army under Duke of Hamilton sent packing by Cromwell with the loss of 5,000 men. Site at Ribblesdale Moor now MOD property; no public access.

41. Dunbar, 1650: Cromwell's punishment to the Scots for their support of the Jacobite cause. Minor development on the site at Dunbar, on A1 just outside Dunbar town.

42. Worcester, 1651: Charles II, heading for London with a large Scots army, stopped by Cromwell and forced to flee to France. Almost entirely built over by later expansion of the city.

43. Killiecrankie, 1689: Scotland's Boyne, but with different result. Pro-William of Orange forces routed by Viscount "Bonnie" Dundee, for James II.

44. Glenasmole, 1691: Disastrous rout of 800 pro-Jacobite Spanish troops at Nether of Loughale, routed by the Redcoats. Beneath the dramatic Five Sisters of Kinal, almost entirely unspoiled except for the improved A87 road to the Skye ferry.

45. Prestonsk, 1745: Sir John Cope's Redcoats pounced on while they slept east of Edinburgh by the Young Pretender, Bonnie Prince Charlie, enjoying brief success. Partly built over by villages of Trent and Prestonsk just north of new A1, and overlooked by a giant power station.

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United Nations observers to supervise deployment of international troops against military regime

US and Russia broker Haiti invasion deal

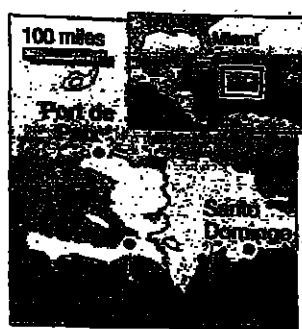
FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THE United Nations Security Council's decision yesterday to authorise an American-led invasion of Haiti is the result of a great-power bargain akin to the Yalta pact at the end of the Second World War.

To secure Russian support, Washington had to agree to UN endorsement of Moscow's peacekeeping mission in Georgia. Both powers also agreed to the UN overseeing their operations, so UN observers are supposed to monitor the invasion.

The somewhat bizarre outcome reflected the dilemma that great powers face in an era of greater international co-operation when they want to play by the rules, while still policing their backyards in the time-honoured fashion.

The Clinton Administration, reluctant to mount a unilateral operation like the invasion of Panama, went by the book. Washington sought authorisation for the use of force from the Security Council.



cil under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. But to obtain backing from Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN Secretary-General, and the Security Council, America spelt out the intervention it was planning and agreed to UN monitoring.

After discussion between Pentagon officials and UN staff, Dr Boutros Ghali issued an official report to the Security Council last month outlining how intervention might work. In the first phase, he said, an international force would have to "control all

main points of entry, seaports and the airport of Port-au-Prince, as well as main supply routes, so that the various elements of the international presence, including the force itself, could move freely in and out of the country". He said the force would comprise 5,000 combat troops, 6,500 support troops and an off-shore reserve of 3,500 men, including a marine amphibious unit and two infantry battalions.

The Russians, who had been unable to get UN approval for their deployment of 2,500 peacekeepers in Georgia, balked at the American proposal, and demanded concessions. Washington then struck a deal that some say could have momentous consequences. The Security Council would endorse Russian peacekeeping in Georgia, provided Moscow accepted UN supervision. In return, Russia would back UN approval of US intervention in Haiti, with the

same proviso. As a result, the Security Council agreed to Russia's peacekeeping effort in Georgia and set up a 136-strong UN observer force to monitor it. Yesterday the council made good the second half of the agreement.

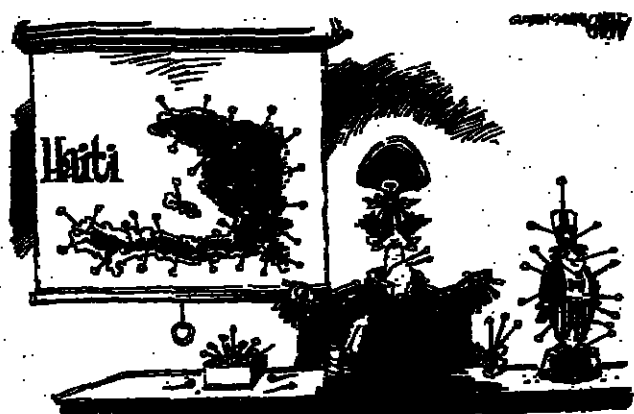
The Haiti resolution authorised UN member states "to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership... and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment".

The council approved the creation of a 60-member UN team to establish the means of co-ordination with the multinational force. None of the observers will be from America or any participating country. They will report to Dr Boutros Ghali, who will then talk to the Security Council.

Invasion approved, page 1



Boots left on the beach as American marines went for a swim off Vieques, a Puerto Rican island, during a break from practising manoeuvres at the weekend to be ready for any evacuation of US citizens from Haiti



The Haitian regime preparing for a US invasion, as portrayed by Gable of the Toronto Globe and Mail

Bribery wins seats on last refugee flight to freedom

BY DAVID ADAMS

"I LOVE my country and I leave with regret," said Larousse Desrosiers, a 25-year-old Haitian refugee, as he gripped the arm rests of his seat on Air France Flight 8445 — the last flight to freedom for victims of military repression in Haiti.

Air France, the only remaining commercial air service in Haiti, suspended all flights to and from the country at the weekend under the terms of an international embargo, leaving the country almost completely marooned, isolated from the outside world and surrounded by an armada of American warships.

Until now, more than 100 Haitian refugees, mostly slum dwellers who support Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the ousted President, have left each week on the flights, but another 1,400 refugees approved for asylum have been stranded in Haiti with no means to leave. International refugee officials are trying to persuade the Haitian government to allow special US government charters to fly in to collect the refugees.

Officials fear the most desperate cases may try to leave as boat people. Early in July up to 3,000 Haitians were leaving the country by sea each day, but increased coastal patrols by the Haitian army and a new American policy of establishing refugee havens outside the US have reduced the number of boat people to a trickle.

There were long queues at Port-au-Prince airport as the last refugee flight left. Tensions flared as Haitians and foreign journalists fought for seats on the plane, and large bribes were passed among porters, the police and airport officials, who were offering to help people get seats. Wealthy Haitians, upset by the embargo against the pariah government and the military, muttered abuse at the refugees. "Dirty blacks — at least maybe the Americans will teach them how to wash," said one mulatto man wearing gold chains and designer jeans, with his arm around an expensively dressed woman.

Mr Desrosiers, the son of landless peasants, had never flown before but he was about to make the biggest journey of his life to a new home in America. "I always wanted to visit the US but not under these conditions," he said. "I have no choice. I can't



Aristide supporters meet clandestinely

stay here. They would have caught me one day," he added. He left behind his family and a fiancée. "They cried a lot, but they are happy for me," he said.

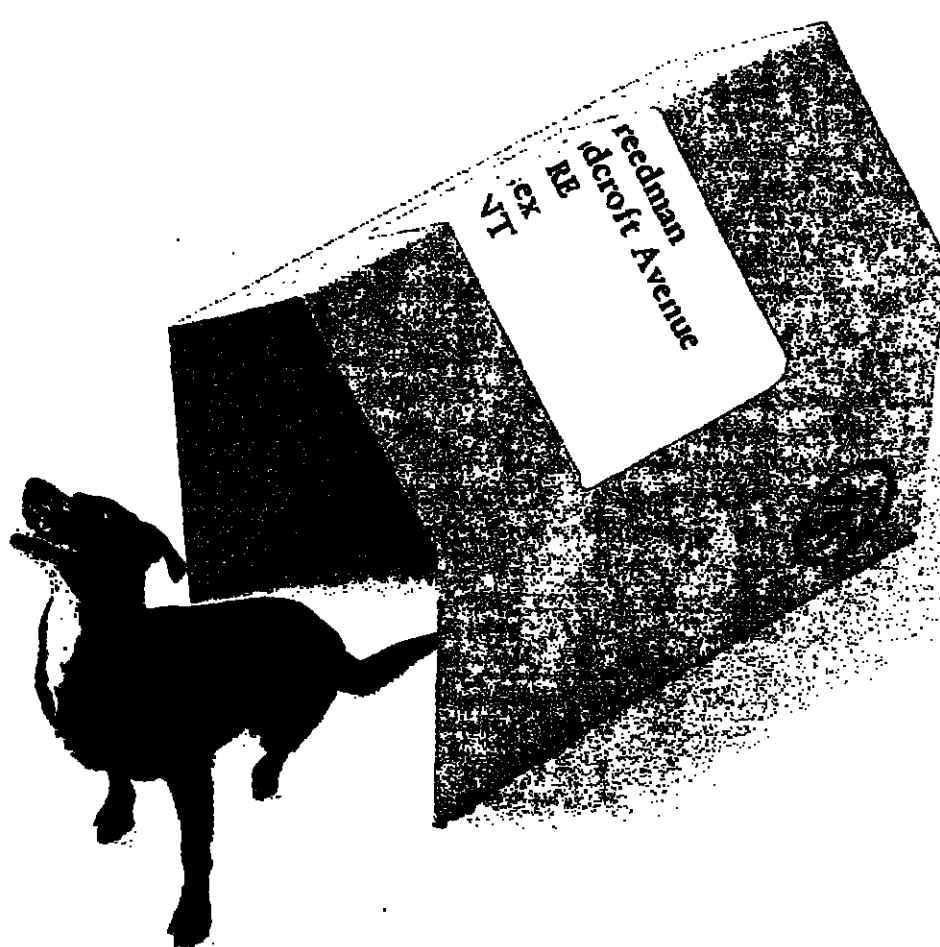
He is one of thousands of people who have spent years on the run because of their work as pro-democracy activists supporting Mr Aristide. Such activists are modern-day equivalents of the 17th-century "maroons", slaves who escaped from the plantations to mountainous hide-outs where they began the revolution to achieve independence from France.

Aristide supporters meet clandestinely, often under diplomatic protection, as they attempt to hold together the popular organisations and "Ti Legliz" (the little church) that were the backbone of Mr Aristide's brief seven months as President before he was ousted in September 1991.

They meet in secret, but the military has spies everywhere. Evans Paul, the popular Mayor of Port-au-Prince and Aristide loyalist, narrowly escaped what diplomats say may have been an assassination attempt when police stormed a meeting early last month which he was supposed to attend. In a last-minute change of plan, Mr Paul cancelled his appearance at the meeting and instead was driven to the French Ambassador's residence, where he took refuge.

"The police were looking for Paul. He had warned friends that they are out to kill him," one diplomat said. Mr Paul has been unable to go near his office since paramilitary thugs attacked a last September, killing five people. He sleeps in a different house every night.

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President tries to revive crusading spirit of victorious election campaign

Clinton takes healthcare offensive to America's heartlands

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

WITH his long battle for healthcare reform about to reach its climax, President Clinton travelled to President Truman's home town of Independence, Missouri, at the weekend to launch one last all-out drive for public support before this month's crucial vote in Congress.

Standing before a statue of America's ultimate political scrapper, Mr Clinton recalled how Truman had failed to persuade Congress to approve national health insurance in 1948, and how in 1965 President Johnson had flown to Independence to sign the Medicare legislation that gave all pensioners health coverage. It was now time to finish the job by guaranteeing every American healthcare, Mr Clinton declared. "The buck stops with Congress."

The whole event was designed to revive the crusading spirit of Mr Clinton's 1992 campaign before what promises to be an epic struggle in both congressional houses over the next three weeks.

It was in Independence on Labour Day 1992 that Mr Clinton launched the last stage of his presidential bid before euphoric supporters. On Saturday Al and Tipper

Gore rejoined the Clintons for the first revival of their celebrated political double act since the campaign, and buses carrying Washington-bound supporters of healthcare reform converged on Independence from across the country in a deliberate echo of the successful Clinton-Gore campaign coach tours through the heartlands. The difference this time was the presence of angry demonstrators.

Congressional committees spent six months producing different healthcare plans, and House Democratic leaders finally produced their composite version last Friday while George Mitchell, the Senate's Democratic majority leader, will unveil his tomorrow. Both houses are expected to begin full floor debates next Monday.

Mr Clinton has made healthcare reform the centrepiece of his presidency, but the outcome is still uncertain, and even if some legislation is enacted it is far from clear that he will get the credit. While he forced healthcare on to the legislative agenda, whatever is passed may be so far removed from the original that it is portrayed as a defeat. His costly and bureaucratic plan had become so unpopular that the House Democratic leaders went out of their way to emphasise that theirs was "not the Clinton Bill".

Universal coverage remains Mr Clinton's bottom-line demand, but there is still no consensus in Congress about how that can be achieved. The House legislation retains the much-criticised "employer mandate", under which businesses would be required to pay 80 per cent of workers' insurance premiums. No Republican will support that, meaning the outcome will hinge on about 50 conservative Democrats who are under enormous pressure from business to vote against it.

They will also be reluctant to support the "employer mandate" when they know the Senate will not. Mr Mitchell's legislation is expected to propose that mandate only as a last resort and even then businesses would have to pay only half their employees' premiums. His preferred op-



President Clinton, with his wife Hillary, comparing their initiatives on healthcare with those of Harry Truman, in a weekend speech beneath a statue of the former President in his home town of Independence, Missouri

tion is to try to achieve 95 per cent coverage by 2001 through subsidies and insurance reforms.

With so much at stake, the Clintons, the Gores, Cabinet secretaries and top White House aides intend to work without a break over the next week to make the case for universal coverage on Capitol Hill.

Sanctions threat: American-Japanese trade tensions flared anew over the weekend as the two countries broke off trade talks and the Clinton Administration last night prepared formally to threaten Tokyo with trade sanctions. After the failure of the talks on

procurement practices effectively bar their companies from winning public-sector contracts in telecommunications and medical equipment.

A last-ditch attempt to resolve the dispute ended late on Saturday when Charlene Barshefsky, the Deputy US Trade Representative, and Sadyuki Hayashi, the Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister, ended two days of talks without agreement.

Mr Clinton and Kiichi Mayazawa, then Japan's Prime Minister, signed a "framework agreement" last summer under which the two sides agreed to find ways of opening Japanese markets to

American companies in five key sectors. The broader aim was to reduce Japan's \$60 billion (£40 billion) trade surplus with Washington.

Those talks broke down in February over Washington's insistence on establishing numerical import targets, but were resumed in May when the Administration appeared to back away from that demand. However, the chances of a breakthrough suffered a setback in June when Tomichi Murayama, the Socialist leader of Japan's most protectionist party, became Prime Minister.

William Rees-Mogg, page 14

Mubarak urged by Israel to mediate with Syria

FROM BEN LYNNFIELD IN JERUSALEM

YITZHAK Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday urged President Mubarak of Egypt for help in negotiating with Syria, which remains a stumbling block to regional peace diplomacy after the breakthrough last week with Jordan.

Amr Moussa, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said before the two leaders met at an evening summit in the Egyptian border resort of Taba: "I'm hopeful this will result in adding impetus to the push for peace. We all want the negotiations between Syria and Israel to go faster."

President Mubarak has been seeking to boost Israel's chances of an enduring, wide-ranging thaw with the Arab world, travelling to Damascus a week ago to meet President Assad of Syria and to Jordan on a surprise trip on Saturday to see King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

In Damascus, Lieutenant-General Hikmat Shehawi, the Syrian army chief of staff, was quoted yesterday as saying that no breakthrough was likely. "So far there is nothing which could make us optimistic that the conditions for a just and comprehensive peace would be available," he told *al-Bath*, the daily of the ruling party.

Israel and Syria have been deadlocked for more than two years over the questions of how much of the strategic Golan Heights, captured during the 1967 war, will be returned by the Jewish state, and whether Damascus will agree to a full normalisation of relations.

Israeli officials said Mr Rabin planned to brief President Mubarak on Israel's Washington declaration with Jordan, which ended the state of war between the two neighbours and includes a commitment by Israel to give "high priority" to Jordan's role in Muslim holy sites in Jerusalem.

That clause has angered the PLO, which views it as a threat to its policy of carrying out east Jerusalem as the capital of an independent Palestinian state. It has also concerned Saudi Arabia, which considers its royal family, and not that of King Hussein of Jordan, the guardian of Islamic holy sites.

In another development, Yossi Beilin, the Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister, criticised self-rule authorities of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Gaza and Jericho for banning the distribution of a pro-Jordanian daily newspaper, *Al-Nahar*, published by Palestinians in Jerusalem.

Cambodia rebels demand ransom

Phnom Penh: Khmer Rouge rebels have demanded a \$50,000 (£33,000) ransom in gold for three Westerners seized in a train ambush in southern Cambodia last week. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, a joint Prime Minister, said.

Mark Slater, 28, from Britain, Jean Marie Braquet, a Frenchman, and Australian David Wilson were said in a letter written by Mr Wilson to be well. "I can just say they are safe," Prince Ranariddh said. He added that no action would be taken that could imperil their lives. (AFP)

TV death link

Durban: Five people were shot dead in KwaZulu-Natal, police said. The killings have been linked to *The Line*, a controversial television drama series that Zulus say unfairly blames them for pre-election murders. (Reuters)

Crime study

New York: A National Law Journal study being published today reveals that two in five juvenile court judges believe there are circumstances in which young offenders should be given the death penalty. (Reuters)

Fast ends

Bangkok: Chalard Vorachath, 51, a Thai pro-democracy activist, has ended his 68-day hunger strike after an appeal from Thailand's Supreme Patriarch, and is to become a Buddhist monk. (AFP)

Suez toll cut

Ismaïlia: The Suez Canal Authority is to reduce its toll charges to try to undercut competitive routes, notably oil pipelines and the road to the Mediterranean from the Israeli port of Eilat. (Reuters)

Taiwan talks

Taipei: Taiwan and China agreed to hold their highest-level meeting since the civil war in 1949, officials said, as protesters threatened to disrupt the arrival of a Chinese delegate this week. (AFP)

Bhutan agrees

Gaurhati, India: Bhutan has given the Indian army permission to enter its territory to attack militants suspected of killing 50 Muslims. Indian officials said. (Reuters)

Runaway blaze

Leavenworth: Some 1,500 residents of four canyons in northwest Washington state were asked to evacuate as a wildfire jumped a highway and raced eastwards. (AP)

Bangladesh riven by battle over writer

BY CHRISTOPHER THOMAS SOUTH ASIA CORRESPONDENT

DHAKA and 17 other towns and cities in Bangladesh were crippled over the weekend in an intensifying power struggle between Islamic extremists and moderates. The government, appearing impotent, faces the most determined campaign by fundamentalists since the country was formed in 1971.

The turmoil began on Friday, when between 80,000 and 150,000 fundamentalists marched through Dhaka demanding the execution of Taslima Nasreen, the Bangladeshi writer facing death threats. She is accused of insulting the religious sentiments of Muslims.

On Saturday, an anti-fundamentalist strike called by the opposition Awami League brought urban Bangladesh to a halt. Public transport ceased and banks, shops, businesses, schools and hospitals were closed. Several home-made bombs exploded in Dhaka and riot police took up positions. Students, chanting "down with fundamentalists", halted vehicles in the capital's empty streets.

Both moderates and fundamentalists have now demonstrated their ability to create chaos. The government has remained a silent spectator, its authority eroded by an opposition boycott of parliament since March and its secular credentials tarnished by a failure to arrest extremists who have offered bounty for

Ms Nasreen's assassination. Fear of the fundamentalists is making a mockery of the first genuinely democratic government in Bangladesh's 23-year history. Human rights groups around the world have criticised the administration for inadequate protection of Ms Nasreen, 32, who wrote in the preface to her book *Lajja* (Shame): "I detest fundamen-



talism ... the mullahs who would murder me will kill everything progressive in Bangladesh if they are allowed to prevail."

A Bangladesh newspaper reported that Ms Nasreen, who has been in hiding since June 4 when an arrest warrant was issued, plans to apply for bail before Thursday, the deadline set for her surrender to face charges of insulting Islam. A Dhaka court is due to reconsider the case then and it could declare her a fugitive from justice. That would make it illegal for anyone to shelter her, which would put her Western protectors in Dhaka in an awkward position. An international human rights organisation is advising her.

The government would like to see Ms Nasreen leave the country, despite the risk of bringing vast numbers of fundamentalists onto the streets in protest. If she is to go, she must plainly do so quickly. A second arrest warrant was issued last week by a court in the northeastern district of Sylhet after a local cleric claimed she insulted Islam in a series of essays published nine months ago.

The more cases there are, the more complex the legal position becomes. Government officials are baffled that Ms Nasreen has not already sent her lawyer to court, obtained bail and left the country. The longer she waits, the more legally and politically difficult it will become for the government to let her go. A renewed offer of sanctuary by the European Union over the weekend gives her an ample choice of countries to run to.

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Fur flies in Bardot onslaught on Loren

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

A SCORCHING broadside from Brigitte Bardot has ensured that Sophia Loren will have little interest in a joint celebration when the two screen goddesses mark their 60th birthdays a few days apart in September.

"Degrading, repugnant, deplorable, unworthy" are just four of the adjectives which Bardot has bestowed on Loren in an open letter denouncing her sister star for leading her name to the advertising of an Italian fur firm.

France's most famous animal lover tells Loren that she is "immensely sad" over her decision to "sell your name and your image to the most despicable form of advertising: the promotion of fur ... never forget that to have a fur is like wearing a cemetery".

Loren was reported by the Italian anti-vivisectionist league to have



Loren: withering attack by Bardot over lucrative advertising role

received \$1 million (£650,000) for promoting the wares of the Anabella fur company. In her letter, Bardot counsels Loren against accepting "money bloodied by the corpses of animals, even if your financial situation was the reason for accept-

ing". The Italian actress was reported to be pondering her reply from a yacht somewhere off California. Carlo Ponti, her husband, told Italian television: "I know Brigitte Bardot well. She wants publicity. The original sex kitten certainly

draws on her enduring celebrity to promote the animal causes to which she has devoted her life for the past two decades.

Over the past year, Bardot's protests have grown so frequent and outspoken that she has made about as many enemies in traditionalist quarters as she did in the days when the Church and morality leagues denounced her for corrupting Gallic morals in the 1950s.

In June, she disrupted a hunters' congress in St Tropez, her home town for three decades, and appeared on television yelling unladylike words at the "murderers" gathered there.

She retreated to her farm at Rambouillet, outside Paris, vowing never to set foot in the port again until Jean-Michel Couve, the Mayor, was replaced. "She is asking for a divorce. We will not give it to her," M Couve said. "We would just like her to have a less violent reaction."

THE TIMES MAGAZINE

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THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 1 1994

OVERSEAS NEWS 11

C'est cool, everything ends très mal for M Toubon



Revolutionary justice: the French version of English has been saved by a ruling that sections of the new language law violate the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man

FROM CHARLES BRENNER
IN PARIS

THE new French law designed to purge English from the language has fallen victim to the founding doctrine of the French Revolution. In a ruling that has stripped the law of much of its scope, the Constitutional Council held that key sections violate the Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1789. The council said aspects of the so-called Toubon law, named after Jacques Toubon, the Culture Minister, breached the basic freedom of expression. "The legislator cannot oblige private citizens, on pain of punishment, to use certain words or expressions defined by regulation," the council said, citing the Declaration.

Its decision effectively scrapped the most sweeping sections of the law which made it an offence to use unapproved foreign words on television, the radio and in the press. The council did, however accept that the state was entitled to

■ The linguistic Maginot Line that the French government attempted to erect against the onslaught of Anglo-Saxon culture has been breached by a Constitutional Council decision

oblige its employees, except those in the media, to use words from a controversial official dictionary of French terms, a glossary drafted by bureaucrats.

Advertising must still be in French or carry a prominent translation, as required by the law, but the council created exceptions and removed much of the impact by rejecting the imposition of the government glossary as the yardstick of the language police. Usage was the only measure, and French was a living, changing language, enriched by the input of foreign words, it said.

Now, if advertisers boast, for example of a product, that "C'est cool", they could argue that "cool"

has now entered French usage. If the government code had been imposed, the police judiciaire, equivalent to the CID, could have prosecuted citizens who said such things as "parking", "video", "clip" or "design" instead of the correct *stationnement*, *bande*, *vidéo*, *promotionnelle* or *stylique*.

The council left the system of fines intact, but it was clear that imposing the new criteria would make enforcement hard. "Thus watered down, the Toubon law becomes essentially a set of principles without any great regulatory effect," *Le Monde* said. "The use of French becomes compulsory... but no one will be able to say what is French and what is not." The

council also relaxed restrictions on the use of foreign languages in scientific and technical conferences and publications in France.

M. Toubon, whose linguistic zeal has earned him the nickname "Jack Allgood", yesterday put a brave face on the partial extinction of his law, saying the council had upheld the main principle. "The essential thing is that the obligation to use the French language remains in the law. People may snigger and joke at Paris dinner parties, but how many ordinary French people go to fashionable dinner parties?" he said. He was considering redrafting the annulled sections, he said.

M. Toubon's point was justified by opinion polls which show that the language campaign is broadly popular in a France that feels threatened by Anglo-Saxon hegemony. However, the crusade has been scorned by the young and by the chattering classes, both groups in which familiarity with international English is a mark of

prestige. A young French holiday-maker, for example, could be heard on French radio yesterday praising a band: "C'est super-flashant, mega-cool". The Socialist Party appealed to the Constitutional Council largely because of the youth opposition. The intellectual and business classes, including several of M. Toubon's fellow ministers in the government, have ridiculed the law as a linguistic "Maginot Line".

Commentators said rejection of the government's official lexicon had effectively rendered the Toubon law unworkable. Bernard Pivot, leading cultural personality on television, said the law had become incomprehensible and inapplicable. "Who will now have the right to use English words? That is the question," he said, using the English words. "Some good old French words come to mind to describe the misadventures of this law, *foutoir* (cock-up) and *le bordel* (shambles)."

US partners braced to endorse end of Bosnia arms ban

FROM EVE PRENTICE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, IN GENEVA,
ARTHUR LEATHLEY, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT, AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

AMERICA'S drive to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslims surged forward at the weekend, as Britain and other countries in the Contact Group conceded that the move could become unavoidable.

A declaration by the group — Russia, America, Britain, France and Germany — marks an important shift in attitude. It comes as the five warily announced a tightening of sanctions against Serbia to punish the Bosnian Serbs for rejecting their peace plan. However, hopes were dim yesterday that reinforcing sanctions and extending exclusion zones in Bosnia would bring the Serbs to heel. Malcolm Rifkind, the Defence

Secretary, raised the prospect of withdrawing British troops from Bosnia as he warned Britain's United Nations partners against maintaining a military presence if the arms embargo is lifted. He said that Britain would not back proposals to end the arms embargo, but would not veto the plan either.

In a clear sign that Britain would be unwilling to keep troops in Bosnia if arms were supplied to combatants, Mr Rifkind said he did not see how UN troops could remain on the ground if the embargo were lifted. "It would be highly dangerous to our troops and it would be an absurdity in itself. It's a nice theory, but the

UN is there in a non-partisan role."

Andrei Kozyrev, the Russian Foreign Minister, said that Moscow had been betrayed by the Bosnian Serbs' rejection of the peace settlement. But he continued to oppose any serious international action against them.

The Contact Group foreign ministers are to table a resolution in the United Nations Security Council this week to tighten the enforcement of existing sanctions against the rump Yugoslavia. They will also draft another on the gradual suspension of sanctions which will be tabled if the Bosnian Serbs accept the Contact Group map.

In Sarajevo, Bosnian and international officials expressed disappointment with these moves as Serbs stepped up their attacks on the capital and UN troops.

"The resolution will obviously not stop the war in the Balkans," President Interbegovic of Bosnia said. He criticised the Contact Group for not "sticking to the plan" and taking tough punitive action against the Serbs.

Elsewhere in Sarajevo, the most dramatic attack on civilians since Nato's February ultimatum to the Serbs, occurred yesterday. A rifle grenade exploded in the suburb of Dobrinje, badly injuring two women. Another two women and a girl of five suffered minor injuries.

President Milosevic of Serbia will bear the brunt of the measures announced by the Contact Group at the weekend. He appealed to the Bosnian Serbs yesterday to accept the peace plan dividing Bosnia on ethnic lines. "It is not entirely just as far as the Serb side is concerned, but without doubt a compromise is necessary," he said.

The Contact Group will spend all of August deciding how best to tighten sanctions, especially preventing oil reaching Serbia from Croatia and goods reaching Belgrade from Macedonia. Any UN resolution on lifting the arms ban on the Muslims would therefore come in September at the earliest.

Russia is still anxious to continue trying to coax the Serbs. Mr Kozyrev said: "In our parliament, there are hot-heads. We will have to have unity, firmness and patience."

Warren Christopher, the US Secretary of State, was more impatient: "We are not prepared to see this string out indefinitely. If we are not able to persuade the Bosnian Serbs to accept, a multilateral lifting of the arms embargo may become irresistible."



Veterans of the failed 1944 uprising commemorating their leader, General Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski, at a weekend reburial ceremony in Warsaw

Poland remembers anti-Nazi heroes of 1944 uprising

Warsaw: Poles paid tribute yesterday to the 200,000 victims of the 1944 Warsaw uprising against Nazi occupation by commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of one of the bloodiest battles of the Second World War.

Red and white Polish flags lined streets as Masses were said before today's main ceremonies, which will be attended by John Major, President Herzog of Germany, Al Gore, the

American Vice-President, and a Russian presidential aide. The German and Russian presence has angered some veterans because of the Nazi brutality in the uprising and Moscow's failure to come to their aid.

But Herr Herzog and President Walesa of Poland say it is now time for reconciliation. "We Germans and Poles must find some way of putting our relations in order, or a wound will

still divide Europe across its centre," Herr Herzog told Polish television.

The uprising began on August 1, 1944, and ended in capitulation on October 2 after weeks of bombardment and hunger. By the time the Soviet army entered Warsaw on January 17, 1945, few buildings were left standing.

About 300 veterans, many wearing medals or the red and white armbands

of the underground home army which led the uprising, attended an outdoor Mass yesterday at the Warsaw insurgents' cemetery. Similar Masses were held nationwide. On Saturday, veterans paid their respects to General Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski, who led the uprising. His remains, repatriated on Thursday after his death in exile in Britain, were reburied in a military cemetery. (Reuters)

British Rwanda force increased by 200 troops

BY JAMES LANDALE

BRITAIN is to send up to 600 troops to help the United Nations relief effort in Rwanda, at least 200 more than was announced last week. Early this morning an advance party of about 30 with 11 vehicles will fly from RAF Lyneham in Wiltshire to Kigali to pave the way for the arrival of the rest in the coming weeks.

The first main body of American troops arrived at the Rwandan capital yesterday and within hours had the mortar-bombed airport runway ready for round-the-clock operations to ease the plight of the millions whose lives have been destroyed by the three-month civil war in the country.

Edouard Balladur, the French Prime Minister, hinted yesterday that French troops might stay on in a safe zone for refugees in southwest Rwanda beyond the expiry of their UN mandate on August 22 to avoid "destabilisation". At Goma, the eastern Zaire border town, he said after touring the refugee disaster area by helicopter: "If we felt our [withdrawal] could make the situation more fragile and cause new unrest, a new exodus, that would certainly weigh upon our decision."

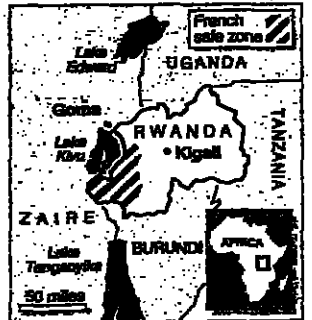
William Perry, the US Defence Secretary, visited Kigali, where he was welcomed by the rebel victors in the war, but the country's new leaders said international aid had come too late for countless thousands.

The increase in the number of British troops being sent to Rwanda was announced at the

weekend by Malcolm Rifkind, the Defence Secretary. The Ministry of Defence said they would help repair roads, buildings, bridges, vehicles and electrical installations, as well as providing medical support for aid agencies.

But Mr Rifkind said on the BBC's *Breakfast with Frost* programme: "They have soldiers with them to protect them, and of course they have the right to self-defence if they are themselves in danger."

□ Aid line: More than 30 celebrities answered phone



lines for the Disasters Emergency Committee yesterday, collecting pledges from the public of almost £150,000. Richard Gere, the Hollywood star, promised more than £30,000 through his agent. Money can be sent to the committee, which represents seven of Britain's leading charities, by leaving credit card details on 0345 222 333 or by sending cheques to: Rwanda Emergency Appeal, PO Box 999, London, EC4A.

Letters, page 15

Pope rejects test-tube pregnancy

FROM OUR ROME CORRESPONDENT

THE Pope yesterday condemned artificial methods of fertilisation as "morally disordered" in his first public speech on the subject since an Italian woman became the world's oldest mother by giving birth at the age of 62.

"The legitimate desire to have a child cannot be interpreted as the right to have a child at any cost. That means treating the child as though it were a thing," he told pilgrims at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo. Artificial fertilisation and the phenomenon of "wombs for rent" posed serious ethical problems. "As for science, it has the duty to sustain natural reproductive processes, not to substitute for them artificially," he said.

Moscow condemns Chechens

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN MOSCOW

THE Russian government, infuriated by the latest hijacking by Chechen criminals in southern Russia, has threatened to intervene in Chechnya, which has been asserting its independence from Moscow for more than two years. In the fourth case of its kind in six months, four hostages and a hijacker died when police stormed the hijackers' escape helicopter on Friday.

Since then, Russian officials have launched fierce attacks on Dzhokhar Dudayev, the self-declared Chechen president. In a sign that intervention may be near, Russian television was interrupted on Saturday for an official statement openly supportive of the Chechen opposition, which has launched a rebellion.

Bossi rejects Berlusconi's trust proposal

FROM PHILIP WILLAN IN ROME



Bossi: planning to restrict Berlusconi's TV ownership

UMBERTO Bossi, leader of the federalist Northern League and Silvio Berlusconi's most important government ally, yesterday rejected the Prime Minister's proposal to resolve alleged conflicts of interest by putting his Fininvest business empire into a blind trust, saying that Signor Berlusconi's plan did not go far enough.

"The idea just doesn't stand up," Signor Bossi said in a series of interviews, adding that he would propose a more stringent plan to parliament on Tuesday.

Signor Berlusconi announced on Friday that he would set up a five-member committee to oversee his business interests, which he hoped would end the most bruising fortnight of his ten-week-old administration.

The proposal has, however, aroused fierce criticism from the opposition and, at best, lukewarm praise from his supporters. Signor Bossi's response is a sign that the Prime Minister's principal ally intends to make the most of his discomfiture. Signor Bossi said at the weekend that the League was preparing anti-trust legislation, which it would present to parliament next month and which would have the effect of depriving Signor Berlusconi of at least one of his three private television networks.

Signor Berlusconi has drawn unprecedented criticism for his attempt to curtail magistrates' powers of arrest and for a crisis meeting at his villa to discuss the imminent arrest of his brother Paolo. He has now been ac-

cused by a former director of RAI, the state broadcasting organisation, of attempting to reduce the advertising revenue of the main rival of his Fininvest television companies. Paolo Murialdi, who was recently sacked with the rest of the RAI board, told journalists that the RAI directors had been promised they could keep their jobs if they agreed to the revenue cut. Signor Murialdi said they refused and were fired by the government.

"If all that is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, given we would be facing the most blatant interference by the Prime Minister in the activity and structure of Fininvest's main competitor," said Vincenzo Vita, communications spokesman for the opposition Democratic Party of the Left.

A TIME TO BE BORN
A TIME TO DIE
A TIME TO WOUND
A TIME TO HEAL
A TIME TO PULL DOWN
A TIME TO BUILD UP
A TIME TO WEEP
A TIME TO LAUGH
A TIME TO MOURN
A TIME TO DANCE
A TIME TO GAIN
A TIME TO LOSE
A TIME TO KEEP
A TIME TO DISCARD
A TIME TO FEAR
A TIME TO MEND
A TIME FOR SILENCE
A TIME TO SPEAK

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I must look out to sea again — because nobody else is

If you are planning anything this summer which may cause you to float out to sea on an inflatable pedal-powered Cadillac or Lilo, think again. If you regularly get blown round rocky headlands in 8ft dinghies, fall off cliffs, shoot offshore on a sailboard and can't turn round, or own a gin palace with more gin than charts, take warning. And if your hobby is staring out to sea from the pensioners' bench on the cliff-top, your country needs you: this is the moment to invest in a new pair of binoculars and a portable telephone.

Because never — or not for many centuries — has the coast been so little watched by professional eyes as it is now. This is not to say it is less safe. Indeed, our fast telecommunications, helicopters and all-weather lifeboats would be the envy of generations who had to stand on beaches on stormy nights

watching men and women drown fifty feet away. They watched the coast, all right; but had no instrument of succour except a thrown rope to bring the strong and lucky ones ashore through the surf. But it is one thing to have marvellous tools of rescue; another to know, in time, who needs rescuing.

And that is the crunch: because, holiday-beach lifeguards apart, there really isn't anyone looking any more. Once, there were all sorts of people. Like light-housekeepers: it never was their job to watch the coast, but they did anyway. Now, as part of a sensible enough automation programme, they are going. Even when I began sailing the coast 15 years ago, there were men on Dowsing, Royal Sovereign, St Catherine's, the Needles, Happisburgh, Lundy, Portland... most are gone, and by 1997 all Trinity House lights will be unmanned. Nobody to wave to

Coastguards don't need to watch the waves any more. But what happens when bathers and boaters are in trouble?



LIBBY PURVES

any more; nobody to notice that your keel seems to be sticking up and your mast pointing downward.

Two of the international distress signals for people without radios, or whose batteries are drained, are still listed as "smoke or flames on vessel" and "Ensign flown upside-down". These days, you could drift a whole tide with an inverted flag, belching black smoke, and nobody at all would notice.

Over the same period, the coastguard service has radically changed. Men in cliff-top huts with binoculars and telephones were phased out a decade ago. The explosion in telecommunications made it possible for the coast-

guards to retreat and retrench into 21 regional centres, most of them without even any windows, let alone a sea view. From here they monitor radio channels for distress calls, and cover the coast with mobile units.

"Ships going to sea," a spokes-

man for the service told me, "now have marine radio. The smallest fishing-boat or pleasure boat can buy one for the price of a cassette player. The cliff-top hut is an irrelevance." Spare batteries, on the other hand, become ever more relevant.

So there are far fewer coastguards than a decade ago, doing every year more work with less equipment. No point being sentimental about the man in the hut (although, I have to say, there are few things that used to cheer me up in the fringes of the Portland Race more than the soppy certainty that I could see the glint on the coastguard's binoculars). As the service points out, even when there were huts on cliffs and tenanted

coastguard cottages, by the 1970s only 2.5 per cent of emergency calls came from them. The rest came from radio calls or sharp-eyed members of the public. They had to rationalise, and they have done it.

Now they have to do it some more. In May John MacGregor called for efficiency improvements of 20 per cent throughout the Department of Transport and all its agencies. His successor is waiting: sometime this month, the coastguard service will tell the DoT where its 20 per cent is coming from. And this time, with considerable unease, especially on the busy Devon coast, the Royal Yachting Association has fired a warning shot expressing "concern" for boaters, bathers and fishermen at the loss of vital local knowledge as fewer coastguards cover ever larger areas.

This is remarkable, since the

RYA is usually well on the side of the battery boys, and has annoyed traditionalists like me by its advocacy of electronic navigation and its light-hearted attitude to the closing of lighthouses. The RYA is a very modern body: and if it is worried now, we should perhaps all sit up on our Lilos and wonder whether we — and our children with their car-top dinghies, sea-canoes, scuba kit and adventure holidays — are not losing something we may regret.

And you on the pensioners' bench, remember to keep looking out for the luckless and the loonies and what lifeboatmen call the Birmingham Navy. Recall that when the 999 operator asks which service you want, there is a fourth answer after fire, police and ambulance, and it is not the AA. It is coastguard. If it must save its 20 per cent, we shall have to be 20 per cent more careful.

After the mourning

Colin Caffell lives in a pretty north London flat, surrounded by images of hope and vitality. On his window sill, a bronze couple are twisted in an embrace. The figure of a pregnant woman acts as a doorstop. On the floor the cast of a small boy squats on his haunches, holding out an apple in smiling welcome.

You do not have to know Caffell's history to be impressed by the skill and power of his work. If you are aware of the past of this smiling man, the statues take on an almost unbearable poignancy.

Nine years ago this week, two policemen arrived at Caffell's door with the most devastating news imaginable. While the 35-year-old artist had been sleeping, his ex-wife Sheila had allegedly run amok with a rifle at her parents' remote farmhouse in Essex. In a fit of mania she had slaughtered their six-year-old twin sons Nicholas and Daniel, her parents Nevill and June Bamber and had then turned the gun on herself.

The "Bambi" massacre, as it became known, was one of the most notorious and tragic murder cases ever to happen in Britain. Sheila Caffell was pilloried by the press as a "mad-eyed" former model, a drug addict and a fiend. Police knew the killer was Sheila, 27, because her brother, Jeremy

It has taken nine years for Colin Caffell to get over the murder of his family. Julia Llewellyn Smith met him



Jeremy Bamber, left, with Colin Caffell at the 1985 funeral, before the truth emerged

said his father had called him in the early hours, saying she had "gone crazy" with a gun. Two months later, the story took an even more horrific twist. Jeremy, 25, the only

surviving member of the family, who had been photographed at the funeral prostrate with grief, was arrested. He is currently serving five consecutive life sentences for murder. At the trial the judge described him as "evil beyond belief".

Justice was done, but the Bamber case can still not be forgotten. While Jeremy

Bamber continues to protest his innocence, Caffell hopes that this week's publication of his book *In Search of the Rainbow's End* and a coinciding exhibition of his sculptures will be a public symbol of a new chapter in his life.

"It's the culmination of the whole journey," he says, sitting back on his rug-draped futon. "Jeremy wouldn't give straight answers, so something tangible was needed to complete this. Now we have heavy bronze statues and a book."

A mild-mannered man, Caffell is the archetypal 1960s survivor, with too-long hair, streaked badger-grey at the back. Stacks of Beatles tapes are lined up against the wall of his one-bedroom flat, which he shares with the only surviving member of the family, Mogs the cat.

Photographs of the blonde twins are scattered discreetly, their favourite books *The Faraway Tree* stories by Enid Blyton are stashed under a table. The kitchen table doubles as his studio. He had been trained as a potter and only began to sculpt after the murders, as well as writing down scraps of memories and feelings.

A more disciplined approach was needed before these could be turned into a book. "I had to take a very hard look at myself and acknowledge my part in events. Before I was trying to hide my ugly bits, to write as if I was an observer distanced from the others in this tragedy."

"Ugly bits" include his guilt over the breakdown of his and Sheila's marriage. He left her five months after the children were born, still loving her, but finding her too highly strung to live with. In the book he recalls a youthful cruelty, when he left his young wife's 21st birthday party with a colleague and "obvious carnal intent".

He returned two hours later and in the ensuing argument Sheila put her hand through a window. The incident was cited in Bamber's defence as proof that this unstable woman could be violent. "I had to show that I had provoked her so she had no choice. If I don't tell the truth she will never be vindicated. People still believe what they read then about Bambi (his nickname). They say 'Your ex-wife was a junkie'."

Such stories were perpetuated by Jeremy, who tried to sell nude pictures of his dead sister

to the press for £100,000 and still claims she is guilty. He is campaigning to have his case referred to the Court of Appeal and Caffell is quietly outraged. "For a while, it scared me that some people believe him. Nobody would in their right mind, but he is very convincing, very seductive, very charming."

Immediately after the murders, Caffell was full of generosity to his brother-in-law, despite disliking him. "Jeremy was always full of his own self-importance, but I thought he was just an arrogant kid. He didn't like being criticised at all. Often if there was a disagreement in the car, he would get out, storm off and walk 15 or 20 miles home."

A few years ago he wrote to Jeremy in a spirit of forgiveness. Two letters came back one a calm self-vindication, the second a vicious personal attack. Caffell will not try to make further contact. "He knows I'm going to fight to



Caffell today with a sculpture of his twin son Daniel, who drew disturbing pictures

keep him inside. I'm laying the bottle lines. I still feel great sadness for the fact that as a young man he's completely screwed up his life."

In some senses, the book indicates a greater dislike of June Bamber, than of Jeremy.

Caffell feels both of his mother-in-law's adopted children were damaged through her lack of affection. He grimaces at her name. "Looking back I could have killed her sometimes. She was so infuriating that woman."

He breaks off — "No, it's not fair to talk like this" — and starts again. "She was a very powerful woman. She had a mask of being a community-minded, church-going person, but in the home she was a tyrant."

He shows me some disturbing drawings of Daniel, in which the twins had been living with Caffell in the five months before their deaths and were unhappy when they set off to spend their last weekend with their grandparents.

After nearly a decade, Caffell is beginning to let go. "I

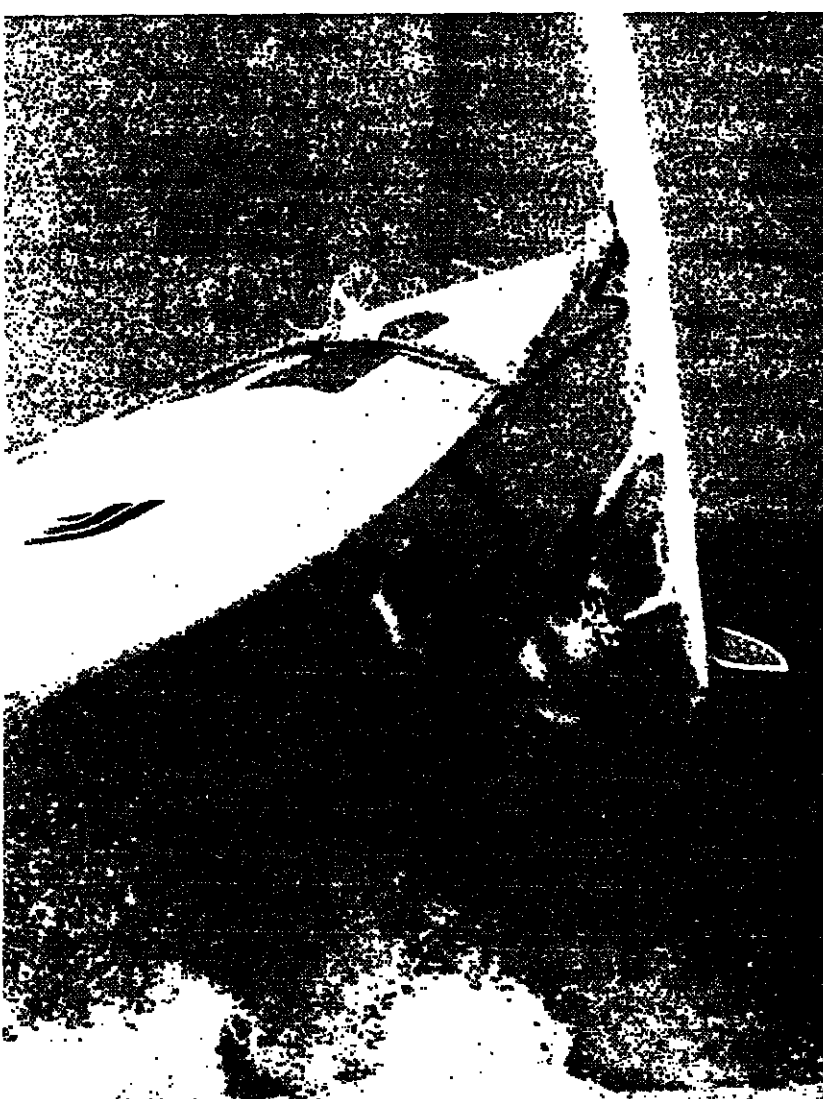
usually go to the cemetery on their birthdays and on the anniversary, but this year on their birthday I thought, 'I'd like to visit but maybe it's not so important.' There is much laughter as he talks of the twins and of his scatty, beautiful ex-wife."

A long-term relationship with a woman who knew the twins has just ended; he is in the early stages of a new one. His part-time work as a bereavement counsellor will still root him to the horrors. "The hardest thing now," he says, "is to stop being the man

whose family was horribly murdered and to become Colin Caffell again."

● *In Search of the Rainbow's End* is published on Thursday by Hodder & Stoughton at £15.99. Colin Caffell's exhibition "Images from the Heart" is at the Gallery Bar, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, London W1 from August 1 to 13. A percentage of sales from the sculptures will be donated to SAMM (Support after Murder and Manslaughter) which was formerly Parents of Murdered Children.

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In New York, Milan and Paris they keep saying, 'Tell us about Egg'



During the last year the high street chains, and perhaps more obviously the department stores, have discovered fashion. Many of them have undergone image make-overs, re-packaging and relocating themselves within the market. Such restyling has resulted from serious consumer research. Big business does not change its suit without good reason.

Strange then that it is not these refits and refurbishments which are making headline news. Travelling the world over the last six months or so, time and time again I have been asked about one specific store in London. One store which is making waves with its new style, old style approach to shopkeeping. "Tell me about Egg," they say in New York, Milan and Paris. "Is it really fabulous?"

The answer is yes. Egg, a tiny store in the backstreets of Knightsbridge, is the brainchild of Maureen Doherty, who has been a familiar face in fashion retailing since the blue checked coat (top). Having begun her career, at the age of 19, launching the chain of Elle



Fashion
IAN R. WEBB

shops, Doherty has been associated with such well-known names as Fiorucci, Valentino, Joseph, Jigsaw — and Issey Miyake who recruited her as his UK managing director in 1983.

During her years with the Miyake organisation she designed the second-line Plantation shop in London, and

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The 1994 edition of the best-selling *Ultimate Bargain Hunter's Handbook* now reveals 1158 little-known outlets in the UK where you can buy top quality and famous brand name products at low, low prices. Expect discounts of up to 80% on clothes & shoes (including designer labels), perfumes, fabrics, china, books, cosmetics, sportswear, linens, hardware, toys, carpets, furniture and much, much more. Shop in person or order by post. You will also discover a huge range of slight seconds, clearance lines, overstocks, cancelled orders and

coupons — all at unbelievable prices. There are tens of thousands of bargains on offer all year round for you, your family, home, garden and office. This excellent book, described by The BBC's *Clothes Show* magazine as "an absolute bible for sniffing out bargains", is not available from any shop but only from The Winchester Press, Dept 81731, Hampton House, 33 Church Drive, North Harrow, Middlesex HA2 7NR at £12.95 inc p&hp or call 081 868 1375 anytime. All books are despatched within two days and a full refund is offered if not delighted.

worked with the designer on his Permanent Collection of classics. Doherty was also involved in the staging of various exhibitions linked with Miyake, including the Bodyworks show at the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1984. "Miyake is just genius," she says.

Previous to the Egg venture, Doherty held the post of general retail manager for the Jigsaw Group, with responsibility for aesthetics and image of the company's 25 stores.

This is Doherty's forte, which is obvious the moment you approach the Egg store. Egg is almost anonymous. A white painted building, part of which was once the garage of the apartment above, where Doherty now resides with her 11-year-old daughter Jessica. "It's just practical. I have a child and I didn't want to leave her in Hampstead or Putney with a nanny," Doherty says.

Only a tiny egg-shaped ceramic sign lets you know you are in the right place. Inside, the ambience is calm and relaxed, so much so that the family dog (a golden retriever called Dylan) can often be found sleeping among the merchandise. Where other stores may fill every conceivable space with stock, Egg offers a laid-back mood.

Dresses hang on the wall as



Left: Blue check coat, £225; White coat, £225.
Group shot, from left: White vest, £25; Chinese trousers, £35; pinstripes, £20; White pyjamas, £95; blue linen shirt/jacket, £265; Flyte Ocell.
Geometric appliqué dress, £180; drawstring trousers, £55; pinstripes, £20.
Blue cotton appliqué coat, £750.
Blue Chinese jacket, £60.
Silk coat and Shantung scarf (from a selection).

Centre: Chinese trousers, £35; wool bundi waistcoat, £85; pinstripes, £20.

Bottoms: Conjoined dani dress, £200; brown linen dress, £340; Morgan Puett.

Far left, below: Dinner plates, £22; small plates, £14; jugs, £10; James Burnett Stewart. Mother-of-pearl and silver jewellery, from £100-300; Reema Pachachi.

Far left, top: Silk kabira circle coat, £1,650, to order; cotton pyjamas, £95; Linen crocheted bag, £160; Jürgen Lahl. Sunglasses, Culler & Gross. Galoshes, to order.

All clothes available from Egg, 36 Kinnerton Street, SW1. Egg will be closed from August 8 to 22 and will reopen with autumn-winter stock. Please ring for details (071-235 9315).

Photographs by RICHARD LOHR



mood which is its success. Doherty doesn't sell fashion, even though her clothes are being worn by the international fashion set. Indeed she freely admits to running away from anything fashionable. "A good frock, like a building or furniture, goes through time," she says.

With her partner Asha Sarabhai, a textile and clothes designer who also works with Miyake, the pair have created an emporium of easy style which has its roots in ethnicity. A look which appeals to young and old alike. Lady Helen Windsor (who lives just down the street) wears dresses from Egg (the voluminous styles are great for a mother-to-be), while the understated designs on offer are perfect for women of a certain age.

There is much to choose from. Alongside the sloppy sweaters by knitwear designer Eskandar, and simple pieces for men and women by Flyte Ostell, there are authentic white cotton Indian pyjamas, pinstripes found on a trip to



● SIMPSON, Piccadilly is the location for Elizabeth Arden's new hair and beauty spa. The salon offers a range of hair and beauty services as well as non-surgical face and body lifts. The Pre-Theatre dash, £30 for 45 minutes, is a wonderful refresher after a hard day's work. Open 9am to 7pm weekdays and 9am to 6pm on Saturdays, or at other times by appointment. Elizabeth Arden Hair and Beauty Spa, 34 Jermyn Street, SW1 (071-734 1031).

● HELMUT Lang's autumn-winter collection will not be produced for this forthcoming season. Disappointed fans will be able, provided they are standard model size, to buy the show samples from Jones, Floral Street, WC2, from mid-October.

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26 EASTCHEAP

Matthew Parris



■ The strange stresses of those who speak in public are indicative of the strange stresses of their trade

Do you know of a station platform where the announcements are delivered in one of those bizarre rail-way voices? Have you come across a precinct or courthouse where the notices over the public address system are spoken in a typically stilted way? If so, would you please drop me a line, care of *The Times*?

Have an idea for a little radio series, arising from a column I wrote years ago. It concerned the mis-stressed preposition beloved of those urgent-voiced radio and TV on-the-spot reporters and so brilliantly parodied in the radio satire *On the Hour*. You know the sort of thing: "Here in Bosnia the situation on the ground is now desperate. This is James Farnie, reporting, live from Sarajevo."

Without knowing it, I said, we have come to expect certain stylised ways of talking from people acting particular roles in public communication. The cadences, stresses and strange breathing patterns beloved of those delivering lines to a microphone are quite unnatural. If anyone were to talk like that at breakfast, we would call the police at once. And if any broadcaster tried talking to his listeners in the un-stressed way that she might use over dinner, the instructions from her producer would be immediate: "Sounds a bit flat, once more from the top would you? And could you hit it a bit harder?"

That, at any rate, was my theme. Since advancing it, I have started studying official and public voices of every sort, and I am now close to a theory with the working title of "Special Delivery".

It starts from a fact we take for granted but which is really very odd. Very few people — only Robert Robinson, I think — can deliver set lines naturally. We find it almost impossible to sound impromptu, when our speech is prepared.

But why? We can perform many other complicated tasks to order. On command — under protest, even — we can run, write or ride a bike much as we would if we were fulfilling a real impulse to do these things. But we cannot deliver lines; they come out all wrong. Apparently the creators of "Creature Comforts", the television series of talking animals, achieved their uncanny success by collecting tape-recordings of people actually talking, naturally, in the street, then asking actors to listen and reproduce the cadence exactly. Odd, isn't it, that such a roundabout method has to be used to help someone do what he can do without thinking in other circumstances?

In the human brain, I suspect, the link between thought and speech is buried in a way which makes it difficult to tamper with a sort of "protected access". Learning to act (or lie) convincingly is learning to hack into that protected system. Real actors as well as consummate liars achieve naturalness by drumming up in themselves the emotion they wish to portray, so that just temporarily, they are not "acting". But few of us real actors. Some hint of the enormous grip that genuine emotion retains over those levers which modulate voice is an embarrassment which you may yourself have experienced: the sudden inability to speak at all. False or unnatural ways of speaking lines which do not come from the heart are, I believe, a pointer to that same unconscious refusal to override real feeling — the secret code by which the inner man cries out: "Help! I'm a hostage! I'm not really saying this!"

This explains why those involved in official communication so often get it wrong. But why do they all get it wrong in the same way? Why the conformity of voice-pattern in public address? This, I believe, is what we might call a "voice-uniform". Behavioural studies show that you can help individuals do things which would normally be inimical to them by giving them a uniform to wear. Terrible or noble deeds can be done in a uniform, for it helps us to borrow a new personality. The silly voices which have become standard in various fields of public communication are the vocal equivalent of a set of uniforms: "All right, I'll deliver these lines, but only in the special voice issued with the job." It is our unconscious compromise with duty.

Over the years, different fields of communication have developed quite distinctive vocal uniforms. So much so that to be taken seriously within one must learn to reproduce the voice. Not just the employees, but the audience too expect it.

Among the voice-patterns I want to study are "on-the-spot" radio and television reporters (with a subdivision of disaster-voices), "caring" piped corporate communications, the "bright" voices of those tracksuited morons on children's television, vicars' pulpit voices, modern Shakespearean actors, and receptionists.

Can you steer me in a few useful directions? In no case shall I name or identify any individual. My co-conspirator, Dominic Cotter, has tape-recorder, and will travel. Let me know where.

Bill Clinton's rise began in a corrupt, old-fashioned state where even murder is winked at

Big trouble begins in Little Rock

All good journalists know that one has to read the tabloids. Last Friday in New York, I read *The New York Post* (which is owned by Rupert Murdoch) as well as *The New York Times*. The *Post* had this story on page 25: "Tina dumps Clinton's voice at New Yorker". The story reads more sharply in Paul Tharp's tatty prose than it would in mine. "More bad news for the White House. Tina Brown, New York's ultimate style arbiter, has pronounced judgment — and the Clintons are out. The celebrated New Yorker editor yesterday replaced her high profile Washington correspondent Sidney Blumenthal, who had been labelled a Clinton patsy inside the Beltway. He has been replaced as the New Yorker's main Washington correspondent by Michael Kelly, a writer for *The New York Times* Magazine who last year penned a critical profile of Hillary Clinton."

In fairness it should be said that Sidney Blumenthal is a good journalist who will still be writing for *The New Yorker*. Yet the event is not merely the ironic item of journalistic gossip that one might suppose. Tina Brown has been a success as a magazine editor because she is alert to her audience. *New Yorker* readers know what is termed high net worth — they are rich — but tend to hold fashionably progressive views. Many of them are what used to be called "limousine liberals". The defection of *The New Yorker* suggests the Clintons are in trouble with the New York smart set, and New York is still America's news communication centre.

The Clintons like to think that the hostile press is largely tabloid, but criticism goes far beyond that. The tabloids succeed because they are in touch with its mass audience. The New York *Post* is critical of the president, though not excessively so, but any journalist can find the same reaction in the American mass audi-

ence. In Rhode Island, where I have been spending a delightful family holiday, I talked to a navy veteran who had fought in the Battle of Okinawa in 1945. He told me that the people he meets think that Bill Clinton is "a blow hard and a womaniser". They think Hillary is smarter and tougher than Bill. "She makes the snowballs and he throws them." That, or something like it, is the view of the mass-circulation reader or television viewer. The tabloids reflect it: the network news tends to play it down.

At the other end of the journalistic scale, *The New York Times* has a powerful readership but is a liberal newspaper, closer in politics to *The Guardian* than to *The Times*. It too is having doubts about Clinton, though some columnists still believe in him. The papers' Whitehouse coverage has been anything but sensational. Where others write about sex, cocaine, money-laundering, Hillary's remarkable success as a commodity speculator or the rash of Arkansas suicides, *The New York Times* plugs away at issues of improper White House interference with regulatory oversight.

The Wall Street Journal is very fair in its news coverage, but its editorial attitude has become uncompromisingly hostile. New York has many voices, but the main journalistic voices, Democratic or Republican, progressive or conservative, rich or poor (and New York has many rich

progressives and poor conservatives) all seem to be alienated from the White House. The New York lady with her apartment on Park Avenue is now of one mind with the man who drives the truck that brings the beer.

This character problem is much more damaging politically than any healthcare issue. The Whitewater hearings in Congress began last week. The White House has heaved a sigh of relief. Nothing really new or damaging emerged. Yet those who remember Watergate do not share

mood of disillusionment with government, the President, Congress, and the Washington system generally. The Democrats control both Houses of Congress and a Democrat sits in the White House. There is no one else to blame. The expectation is that the November elections will be bad, if not terrible, for the Democrats. The Whitewater hearings in the next Congress are likely to be much tougher than this.

In Washington, people gossip about some mysterious inner secret which the White House is desperate to conceal. If there is a secret, it is Arkansas itself. That small and backward southern state no more represents the ordinary life and government of the United States than the city of Palermo represents the ordinary life and government of Italy. What's new about drugs, sex, corruption, the red-neck mafia, money-laundering or murder in Arkansas? What's new about dogs having fleas?

President Clinton had the misfortune to be born very poor, and he is not rich now. Where do people think he got the money to run for Governor, or to run for the Democratic nomination for presidency? Where did he get the money to live on? Not from his salary as Governor, which was about the lowest in the nation. Of course Hillary earned good money at her law firm, but the law firm was involved in half the deals of Little Rock, one way or another. Clinton's career can only have been financed by the

Arkansas powerbrokers. A poor boy from Arkansas could not have become President of the United States without there being some rotten rungs on the ladder he climbed. And this poor boy was an easygoing guy, of high intelligence, who happened to have an obsession with women.

Where the story becomes really worrying is when one reaches the six suspicious Arkansas suicides, not to mention a murder or two. The probability is, as the Special Prosecutor found and the Senate accepts, that Vincent Foster himself did indeed commit suicide because of acute depression. But we still do not know what triggered that depression, what papers the White House team removed from his office, where he was for his last four hours, where he obtained the unmarked gun with which he had no previous connection, how he came to have numerous carpet fibres on his clothes, whether the gun was in his hand when the body was first seen, or even on which spot his body was lying. We probably never will know: it is possible for a suicide to remain a mystery.

In the old days, even before Bill Clinton was born, the mob sometimes treated Arkansas as a safe house, hiding a wanted man there when the heat was on. Arkansas politics is a very old-fashioned network: it relates to money and that money is, to some extent, penetrated by crime. There are people there for whom threats, extortion and, where necessary, murder have been part of their life's business. When the Governor went to the barber's shop, he could find himself sitting with a banker on one side and a killer on the other. It is Arkansas which lies behind the Whitewater scandal. It is Bill Clinton's misfortune that he was born a poor boy in an unconstructed state, where power has mud, money and blood sticking closely to it. It is also a misfortune for the nation.

William Rees-Mogg

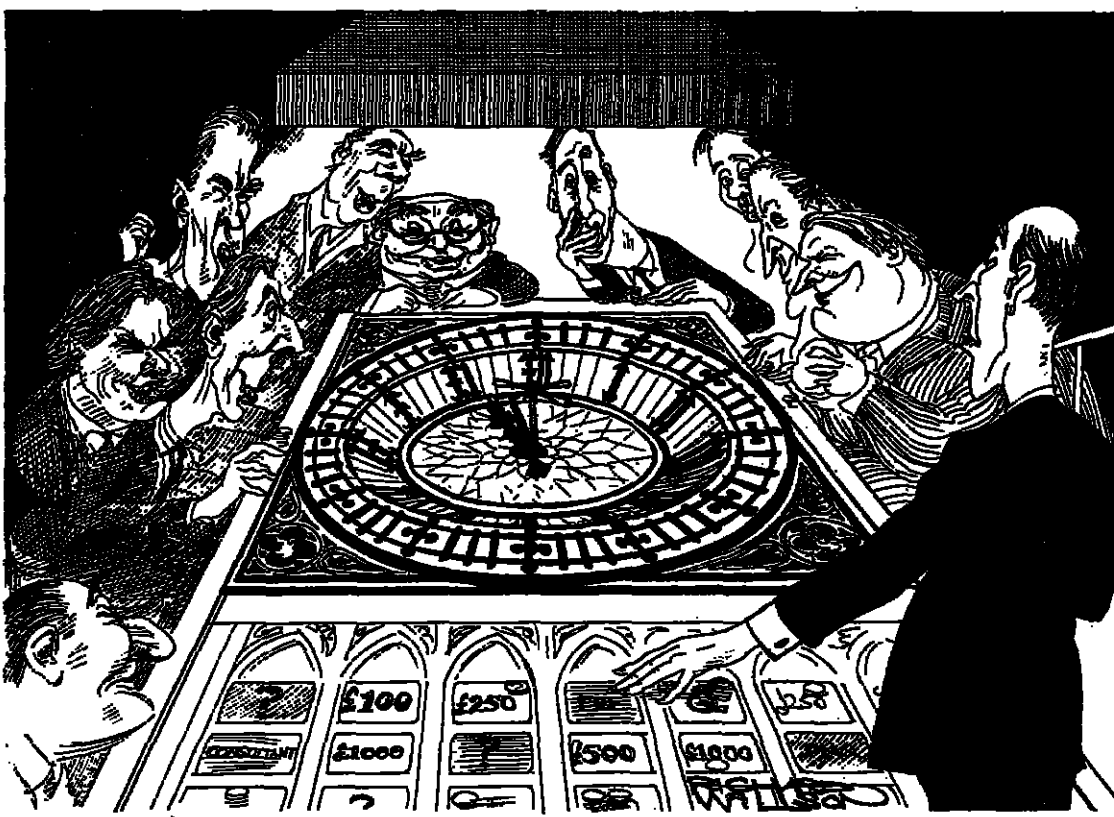
this sense of relief. In the House of Representatives, the Banking Committee is chaired by Henry Gonzalez, an ancient Hispanic populist from Texas. A worse chairman would be hard to imagine. He demonstrates on television an almost Stalinist preoccupation with blocking any questions which might disclose the truth. If anything bad comes out of Whitewater, the Democrats will be stuck with the image of a party that wants to block the truth coming out. In November, a new Congress will be elected, but the Whitewater hearings will not be over. The public

Are members honourable?

Questions for cash is only the start. Unease over MPs' interests is widespread

At first, President Nixon could not understand the fuss over the revelation during the Watergate investigations that he had recorded virtually every conversation in the Oval Office. "Everyone bugs everyone else," he remarked. The two MPs caught up in the cash-for-parliamentary-questions affair probably felt much the same. This autumn, the House of Commons Committee of Privileges will have the thankless task of deciding whether Messrs Tredinnick and Riddick crossed the unclear line that separates conventional and acceptable from improper conduct. But the fact that hundreds of MPs are openly funded by companies, trade unions, consultancies and interest groups means that the really important questions are about the standards of Parliament as a whole.

The discussion that has followed the revelations in *The Sunday Times* shows how wide a gulf there is between the public and many MPs about what is appropriate behaviour. When foreign politicians visit Westminster, they are surprised, if not shocked, by our extraordinary system, which permits members to be employed by outside bodies and to advocate their interests in the House. Such employment would be considered corrupt, and indeed is illegal, in most other legislatures. Yet at Westminster, arguments are put forward for the loose British rules of conduct. Outside employment, it is said, makes MPs less dependent on the party whips; jobs and consultancies provide valuable expertise and experience in the ways of the world; provided an MP discloses his financial interests, his fellow members will be able to weigh his arguments; and



in any case members are rarely swayed by money, but instead choose to receive payments from groups they favour on ideological grounds.

Honourable members do not take kindly to criticism. In 1965, the Committee of Privileges discussed a complaint against James Callaghan — then Chancellor of the Exchequer — after he said in a speech, in very general terms, that some MPs were influenced by their business interests. He was exonerated, but in 1974 another MP was not so lucky. Joe Ashton was hauled before the committee for writing in *Labour Weekly* to the effect that he knew of six Labour MPs whose services in the Commons were available for hire. The committee reported that Ashton was guilty of a "serious contempt" against the privileges of the House, and he was compelled, like Galileo, to give an apology.

The codes for civil servants are

strikingly more strict than those covering MPs. In the case of civil servants, "the State is entitled," in the words of the 1928 report on the Foreign Office "francs" affair, "to demand that its servants shall not only be honest in fact, but beyond suspicion of dishonesty... A Civil Servant is not to... put himself in a position where his duty and his interests conflict... A civil servant's judgment need not be shown actually to have been affected by personal interest; that a personal gain might conceivably have had such an effect is sufficient ground for a disciplinary sanction."

By contrast, when an MP has properly declared a personal interest, it is assumed that he has not been influenced by any payments received unless the opposite can be proved. The extraordinary conditions required for proof are illustrated by the case of John Cordle, who resigned his

seat in 1977. His offence was to have made a speech in which he had pressed for contracts in West Africa financed by British aid to be allocated to British contractors. In the normal course of events there could have been no way to establish his mercenary motives. But he was both unwise and unlucky. He was rash enough to write (rather than speak) to the architect John Poulson — for whom he was a consultant — claiming payment because he had made the speech in order to promote Poulson's business. And he was unlucky in that the architect both went bankrupt and had meticulously preserved his correspondence, which was then subjected to legal examination and revealed to the press.

MPs are not subject to most of the conflict of interest rules that apply to civil servants, ministers and councillors. A common excuse for this is that unlike civil servants or local council-

lors, parliamentarians have virtually no say over specific contracts or decisions, being concerned with law-making and public policy in general, not with particular applications. But this is unrealistic. MPs can provide an inside track for their clients, and may influence specific decisions. As one MP put it, the most effective lobbying weapons available to members are "a note on House of Commons writing paper, a word in a minister's ear, a party in one of the House's private dining rooms".

There is reason to suspect that the outside interests of MPs are an expanding problem. In his book *Honest Opportunism*, Peter Riddick documents the rise of the career politician. When these increasingly numerous "professional" politicians are foisted in their ambitions of governmental office, they are more likely than their richer predecessors to look for employment as consultants and lobbyists. Moreover, the Government's whips (whichever party is in office) prefer backbenchers to look for gainful outside employment, rather than to direct their frustrations into parliamentary rebellions.

The Committee of Privileges should not limit itself to considering the fate of the two MPs directly involved in the cash-for-questions affair. And it should not judge by the values of its members alone. Since the ethos of Westminster is in question, outside witnesses should be called and the committee should take advantage of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's study of conflict of interest rules in daughter parliaments. Not only must the rules concerning declarations of interests be tightened, but the committee should consider recommending a code of conduct to regulate outside interests. One course would be to adopt in the House of Commons the rules that apply to local councillors. Councillors are not only required to declare their financial interests, but are forbidden to speak, vote or lobby on behalf of any client from whom they have received money.

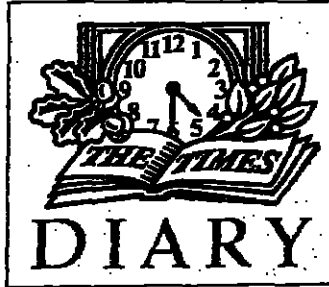
Michael Pinto-Duschinsky

Howl howl

SO NEAR, yet so far. The actor Robert Stephens, whose 15-month run of *King Lear* has only 16 more performances to run, has been taken to hospital. He has, I understand, a recurrence of the foot infection which delayed the opening night of the RSC production last year at Stratford. He is languishing in London's Royal Free Hospital and has already been brought flowers and chocolate by his ex-wife, Maggie Smith.

The hospital will not comment, but friends believe that four weeks' rest, after a likely discharge this week, have been prescribed. Stephens, now 63, may be slow to recover. This would be disastrous for the RSC, which depends on its stars of his calibre to maintain its precarious financial balance. It is also bad news for the BBC, which hoped shortly to begin filming Stephens and John Neville in Dennis Potter's two-handers *Message for Posterity*, about the row over Graham Sutherland's portrait of Winston Churchill.

For the moment, the RSC is hedging its bets. A spokeswoman says: "It's very disappointing. Adrian Noble, the director, will have to



decide whether to let the understudy, Christopher Robbie, continue, or find a replacement. We would never close the theatre." Friends blame overwork. One says: "This year has been very punishing. It is a great pity. He's incredibly popular. When he played Falstaff in 1991, people were queuing round the block to see him. Even in the summer."

Knife work

CABINET MINISTERS don't come much more phlegmatic than Jonathan Aitken, the new Chief Secretary to the Treasury. In 1962

he witnessed at first hand Macmillan's "night of the long knives" which saw his boss, Chancellor Selwyn Lloyd, axed by a man he had thought a close friend. The lessons are not forgotten.

Aitken's musings, 32 years on, will be broadcast this week in a BBC documentary, "Selwyn felt... that he and Macmillan were as one over economic policy," he remembers. "Secondly, he thought Macmillan was very close to him personally."

The shock was brutal. Aitken's first job was to negotiate a reduction in the rent on Lloyd's flat. "He had no money at all beyond his ministerial salary. He was reduced in a matter of hours to being an emotionally paralysed politician." The following weekend Lloyd went to stay with Aitken's parents in Suffolk. "He walked up and down our croquet lawn for five hours non-stop. He looked like Admiral Hornblower pacing up and down the deck of his ship."

● A rude shock is in store for the more conservative fans of the State of the Music Festival. Julian Lloyd Webber has just been appointed artistic consultant and is promising not just cheaper tickets, but jazz. The concert, he says, have become too exclusive. He does, however, draw the line somewhere.

There will be no Evita, Cats or Sunset Boulevard. "It's completely different," he sniffs.

Softly softly

WHILE the local Labour party turns its mind to finding a replacement for Neil Kinnock, spare a thought for the Conservatives of Iswyn, the seat Kinnock abandons for a comfortable salary in Brussels. At the 1992 election, Kinnock won with a majority of 24,728 — enough to deter even the most ambitious of Tory hopefuls.

Peter Bone, chairman of Iswyn

Conservatives, was Kinnock's victim in 1992. He refuses to say if he will stand again at the by-election this autumn but predicts that one day Iswyn will turn blue. "I don't know when exactly. It could be 25 years. But all we have to do is find that key to unlock the potential Tory vote. We're gaining support all the time. There were eight members of the Iswyn Conservative Association when I became chairman in 1990. Now there are 200."

Just so

RUDYARD KIPLING, at least, would be amused. A joint Oxford and Cambridge expedition planned for this year to find, climb and name a remote eastern Himalayan mountain after the *Jungle Book* author has been delayed a year because the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has lost the application form.

This is depressing news for the students, who hoped to climb the 20,000ft peak for the centenary of the first *Jungle Book*. Emily Johns, expedition secretary and a fifth-year medical student at Christ Church, is putting a brave face on the disappointment: "The second *Jungle Book* was published in 1895, so we can time it with that. Lucky, really."



English takes a hammering

Peter Cushing is better known for his Hammer horror films than for his literary talent, but he seems to have taken a leaf out of *Finnegans Wake*, the last novel by James Joyce (right). After two autobiographies, Cushing (left) has just published a phonetic history of Britain, *The Bois Saga*. Unable to find a commercial publisher, he had 500 copies privately printed. His local bookshop in Whitstable, Kent, has already sold 50.

It is an eccentric piece, which uses two fictional families, "the family Bois" and "the Blos", as devices to retell history. So Fryer



Tuckin Bois" (Friar Tuck and "Kardinal Blossey" (Cardinal Wolsey) appear alongside "Joolecus Seesaw", "Ladec Go-Down" and "Shaykspier". Sadly, at 81, Cushing is too ill to discuss the work, but his long-time secretary, Joyce Broughton, says: "He started writing this 40 years ago and has had it stuffed away for years. The unusual language was his way of being funny with Mrs Cushing, who died 20 years ago. My dyslexic daughter loved it."

P-H-S

THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 1 1994



INVEST, INVEST

But who in industry hears the cry?

The seeming imperviousness of the captains of British industry to the good news flowing from the Bank of England is beginning to fray official nerves. At an underlying rate of 2.4 per cent, inflation is closer to being beaten than for years; growth in output is higher than for four years, and order books are swelling at the fastest rate since 1989. The climate, in the official view, is just right for an investment boom. Without one, this recovery is likely to run up against the same constraint that has dogged the British economy for four decades: the failure of domestic capacity to meet burgeoning demand, with the usual dire consequences for inflation and the balance of payments.

This record ought to be engrained in the British corporate memory. Yet recent surveys by the Bank of England and the Confederation of British Industry indicate that attitudes to investment remain stubbornly and excessively cautious. More than 70 per cent of the companies surveyed by the Bank are continuing to set their hurdles for new investment as high as they were in the years of high inflation and interest rates — typically demanding that an investment pay for itself in two to three years, or produce real returns of 15 per cent or more after tax. Small companies, according to a CBI report published today, are investing at a faster rate than industry as a whole, but significantly, these are the businesses most vulnerable to consumer resistance and least able to improve their margins by raising prices. Those which can choose prefer, unless there is a goose of guaranteed egg-laying capacity on offer, to increase profits by raising prices rather than by expanding output. City analysts expect profits to grow by at least 15 per cent this year.

More in sorrow than in anger, a report released by the Bank today acknowledges that companies have to make investment decisions on the basis of variables which they must assess for years ahead, and that for the past three decades, these could not have included an assumption of stable prices. It accepts that worries about credit restrictions linger. But it argues that after 15 consecutive cuts in interest rates, which last year reduced industrial and commercial

interest payments by £11 billion, management ought to be adjusting to the new climate faster than they are.

Hidden within the Bank's measured prose is sharp criticism of corporate Britain's greed for easy profit and aversion to risk, and a warning that unless this changes, non-inflationary growth will be unsustainable. It is undoubtedly right that relying on price rises to push up profits will be inflationary, pulling pay in its wake, and that foreign competition will again edge British products out of the expanding domestic market. The view from the boardroom, however, is that the survivors of the latest recession are not the risk-takers, but those who cut capacity, costs and labour forces most sharply. Today's low inflation impresses them less than longer-term interest rates, which at over 8 per cent are half again as high as Germany's and nearly double Japan's.

Many businessmen would add that they have yet to be convinced that they can discount further U-turns in Government policy. Those who based their investment decisions on assurances that Britain was irrevocably committed to the exchange rate mechanism were badly burned. A government serious about encouraging investment would, in industry's view, be at least as keen to cut employment and corporate taxes as to lower income taxes. And lurking in the wings is the fear that a Labour government would increase costs across the board.

The Chancellor's determination to avoid a "dash for growth", meantime, hardly creates the sort of environment risk-takers relish. On Friday, the Bank sent tremors through the markets by accepting bids for Treasury bills half a per cent above current base rates, adding to fears that rates will soon rise. These arguments are to some degree circular. The more industry widens its profit margins at the expense of investment, the less able the British economy will be to meet rising demand and the more pressure there will be on the Bank of England to restrain growth. Fear of higher interest rates may be holding industry back; but by holding back, investors are going the best way possible about making their fears come true. Ken Clarke has a heavy job of persuasion ahead.

JOIN BATTLE

The fields where Britons fought are part of our island story

Battlefields are the scars of history. As all nations mark out their holy places, so they have places where the future has been forged through bloodshed. The British landscape bristles with sites where dynasties fell, invaders conquered and rebels were vanquished. Yet this aspect of our heritage has been seriously neglected. Battlefields have never been accorded the same respect by the nation as buildings. Only now, as we report today, is this task being addressed.

To mark the compilation of the first provisional battlefields register by English Heritage, *The Times* this week publishes a unique guide to the scores of locations where Britons have fought. Many of them are barely marked; some, such as Edgemoor, where the first major battle of the English Civil War was fought in 1642, offer little help to the curious visitor. To grasp the significance of a battlefield and to appreciate its resonance requires imagination and information: a blasted heath tells few tales. It is this gap which our series seeks to fill.

For much of this century, battles have been all but dismissed by historians more interested in "deep structures" and long-term trends. To admit a taste for the history of military events was until recently to court scholarly contempt. But the tide has turned. An important aspect of recent historical revisionism has been a fresh interest in great events and turning-points — political, military and personal — and in their symbolism. In this respect, scholarship is merely acknowledging a venerable human instinct. Few events so transfixed the classical world as the battle of Thermopylae. Lincoln's

address has entered American history not only because of its rhetoric, but also because of the great battle which followed. The development of British identity has always been intimately linked with warfare, notably during the Napoleonic conflict. But the battles fought on British soil have acquired a special significance. They remind a nation proud of its evolutionary character that this stability was hard-won and never inevitable.

In the great battles of Britain's past can be traced its development from a loose-knit confederation of Anglo-Saxon tribes to a modern nation state. The 20th century reader of *The Battle of Maldon* glimpses a world in which Viking raids were commonplace. Yet only 70 years after the Norse raid which the Old English poem describes, William the Conqueror won the last victory of a foreign army in England and initiated a millennium of territorial integrity. The battle of Bosworth in 1485 marked the beginning of the Tudor era of statecraft, just as Culloden marked the final defeat of the Jacobite cause in 1746. In such moments of trial and anguish, a nation's soul is defined.

Britain's battlefields, therefore, are not simply of sentimental or antiquarian value. They should interest all who care about this country's history. By their nature, they are harder to preserve than historic buildings or stone circles: it would be unreasonable to expect the site of every battle to remain unspoiled in perpetuity. But neither should this part of our heritage be squandered. This week's *Times* series plants a standard in the soil for this new cultural battle.

THE SUNDAY PINT

Pubs should be able to open all day, every day

John Major's recent Cabinet reshuffle is certain now to draw a great cheer from the British public, though perhaps not for the reasons intended. Michael Forsyth, the new minister at the Home Office, is set to unveil plans this autumn which would reform the existing Sunday licensing laws. Such a move is as rational as it is congenial.

Although Nietzsche was ungenerous when he painted the English Sunday as "so gloomy that the workman unconsciously longs for his work to begin again", there are many who rightly regard it as charmless. For this, one need look no further than the nearest pub, shut resolutely between three in the afternoon and seven at night. Tourists on holiday, visiting from lands no less enlightened than ours, find it baffling — and a little frustrating — that they cannot embellish a languid afternoon with a drink or two in a pub. Tea does not always hit the spot.

But it is not tourists alone who are irked. In this year's steaming summer, Britons too have been deprived of a civilised option by the antediluvian view of alcohol — as "the great provoker" — taken in some quarters. In fairness, the licensing laws are no longer a Spoilsports' Charter: the ghost of the joyless Lord Asquith, who watered down the beer and shortened opening hours 80 years ago, has been largely exorcised. Pubs have

been allowed to remain open all day, with the exception of Sunday, since 1988.

In the six years since the last reform, a period long enough to gauge its effects accurately, Britain has not degenerated into a drink-sodden shebeen: Swindon is not Sodom, nor Grimsby Gomorrah. On the contrary, there is evidence of a substantial reduction in "binge drinking" — that boorish phenomenon whereby British drinkers are compelled to drink deep as they departed, taking on a "camel's store" of alcohol in the period allowed to them. Yet though the law is now better, thought should be given to extending opening hours still further in carefully designated tourist areas.

The changes have allowed for the bashful emergence in Britain of a form of café society. Britons travel abroad by the plane-load, the majority to other countries in Europe, and acquire a taste for the gemütlich style in which the time of day is there passed. Those who govern this country are right to be wary of European political methods; yet in their attitude to drink and food, continental Europe has much to teach them. The case for change is even stronger since Parliament voted last December to deregulate trading on Sunday. Mr Forsyth now has the opportunity to build on success. He must set Sunday free.

Aid to meet basic human needs

From Dr Richard Nicholson

Sir, Yet again a disaster in the developing world has led to a generous outpouring of help from many thousands of people. How often must this pattern be repeated before the Government will accept that most people wish it to be more generous in the aid it gives to developing countries to meet basic human needs?

Horrible though it may be, the death toll among the Rwandan refugees — adult and child — [letters, July 23, 28] is but a small fraction of the number of small children dying daily worldwide. Every day more than 30,000 children under the age of five die of preventable causes. Even before the civil war, one in six Rwandan children, for instance, died before their fifth birthday: although Rwanda's population was one-eighth that of the United Kingdom, in 1991 ten times as many children under five died as in the UK.

Unicef estimates the cost of meeting basic human needs at \$25 billion per annum. A decade of spending at that level would allow the major childhood diseases to be controlled, child malnutrition to be halved, safe water and sanitation to be provided for all communities, and basic education to be provided for all children. It would also reduce deaths of children under five by at least four million every year.

That cost is what is needed from all donor countries together, but is in fact about half of what we spend on the NHS. Were half of the NHS budget to be given to Unicef, it is unlikely that there would be many extra deaths in the UK, yet four million children's lives would be saved annually. While it may possibly be morally defensible not to use half the NHS budget in that way, it is morally indefensible for our Government to continue to evade its duty to give the provision of aid a much higher priority.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. NICHOLSON (Editor),
Bulletin of Medical Ethics,
31 Corsica Street, N5,
July 26.

From Mr Ian Wallace

Sir, I believe it is a dangerous misinterpretation to describe the tragic events which have overwhelmed Rwanda as "primarily a territorial dispute caused by overcrowding" (letter from Mr Richard Ottaway, MP, July 28).

There is now overwhelming evidence that the upsurge of violence on April 7, following the assassination of President Juvéniste Habyarimana, was not simply a spontaneous reaction, as the former government of Rwanda would like us to believe, but a carefully orchestrated attempt by political extremists to secure absolute power at all costs.

To suggest that the violence which they unleashed was caused by overcrowding is to sanitise the conflict and remove any element of moral responsibility for what has happened. A logical extension of Mr Ottaway's analysis is that the violence has served a useful purpose in reducing the population pressures and we should not, therefore, be unduly concerned to bring to an end the slaughter which has flowed as a consequence.

If the international community is to retain any moral integrity in its efforts to limit the suffering caused by evil men, it is imperative that the atrocities which have been committed in Rwanda be recognised for what they are and be roundly condemned.

Yours faithfully,
IAN WALLACE
(Manager, West and Central Africa),
Tear Fund,
100 Church Road,
Teddington, Middlesex,
July 28.

From Mr J. L. Price

Sir, Mr Tony Worthington, MP (letter, July 23), cites the ability of the French to get to Rwanda and operate in days. He ignores the build-up in the French-controlled Central African Republic and that the French put in an armed force with orders to hold ground by killing if necessary. If Mr Worthington is suggesting that other armed intervention should have been launched he should say so and define its political aims and rules of engagement. He should not confuse it with the present need for water, medicine and food.

Yours etc,
JOHN L. PRICE,
54 Combe Street Lane,
Yeovil, Somerset,
July 29.

Cart before horse?

From Mr Theo Burrell

Sir, I see we have a Minister of Construction and Planning (list of Government after the reshuffle, July 25). But should not planning come before construction?

Could this perhaps explain reports that the Department of the Environment is going to demolish its own building in Marsham Street (letters, July 29)?

Yours faithfully,
THEO BURRELL,
Highlow, Barn Piece,
Box, Corsham, Wiltshire,
July 29.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Northern Ireland solution 'to hand'

From Mr Jeffrey Dudgeon

Sir, Your first leader of July 26 says that "the people of [Northern Ireland] desperately need a political institution of their own, with which they can identify as true citizens rather than captives of sectarian history" and calls for early action.

Well such an institution exists. It is all the more advantageous because it can survive boycott, it is trusted, or at least tolerated by a plurality of Ulster's people, cannot be dominated by either nationalists or unionists and is not sectarian. That institution is Westminster and the politics that swirl around it.

Despite the little known fact that the most favoured option in opinion polls of the people here is invariably just that — political integration — we are denied this not only by the provincial and sectarian parties, but worse, by the governing parties at Westminster itself. They then have the gall to complain about the sectarian nature of Ul-

ster's politics, as yet another famous "internal solution" is foisted on us.

If only London could give Northern Ireland a rest, stop the ceaseless search for impossible answers to an insoluble national conflict, and come to recognise that the best policy is not just at hand but under foot. A tiny gesture toward that concept, that would also actually save a good few million pounds, would be to recognise that a Stormont legislature will never return, and to stop adding to Northern Ireland's separate body of law.

That body of law, which would make most European legislation envious, is loved by no one. Its only present purpose is to remind everyone of the Government's refusal to permit normal political life here, which in turn only encourages instability and violence.

Yours faithfully,
JEFFREY DUDGEON,
56 Mount Prospect Park, Belfast,
July 26.

Pricing effects of media ownership

From the Chief Executive of News International plc

Sir, The newspaper proprietors whose letter you publish (July 29) are naturally concerned about the pricing strategies of our titles. Various parts of the industry are responding in different and imaginative ways. But to introduce the insidious argument of "foreign ownership" is unworthy of such doughty signatories.

First of all, no price of any goods sold in the UK is unalterable; neither is its market share. The long-held belief that newspapers are not price-sensitive has been challenged by us and found to be incorrect. Readers do care what they pay for their papers, and they will buy more of them if they are cheaper, thus expanding what some people consider to be a declining market.

Secondly, we are not using our so-called "fortunes" ... founded in other countries" to enable us to reduce prices. *The Times*, for instance, is part of a British-registered company called Times Newspapers Ltd, and this company finances its own pricing strategies. Furthermore, it is currently profitable.

Your signatories complain of non-reciprocity of media ownership between Canada, Australia and the UK. Canada and Australia have very different media ownership policies which

are matters for their respective governments. However, ownership of the media sectors in both countries is more concentrated than in the UK, and although many would claim that the industries suffer from a lack of inward investment, Conrad Black controls Australia's two most profitable newspapers with little difficulty.

It is the inward investment of many European and foreign media companies which has contributed to the UK's highly competitive and diverse national newspaper, television and magazine sectors.

Without the investment in new technology that people like Rupert Murdoch and Conrad Black made in the 1980s, it is arguable whether we would have a national newspaper industry now. Since then, our company has invested a further £700 million in re-equipping our newspaper production facilities.

The hundreds of millions invested in new television projects have resulted in many thousands of new jobs in the UK, thus propelling Britain into the forefront of world satellite television technology.

Yours faithfully,
GUS FISCHER,
Chief Executive,
News International plc,
PO Box 495,
1 Virginia Street, E1.

Tribunal claims

From the Chairman of Acas

Sir, Dr Hepple's proposals to alleviate the workload of industrial tribunals (letter, July 26) should be seen in the light of the fact that two-thirds of all applications to industrial tribunals (75,000 in 1993) are already settled or withdrawn through the assistance of an Acas conciliation officer. This represents a considerable saving to the public purse and, of course, often leads to a speedier, cheaper solution for the two parties involved.

What Dr Hepple is suggesting is a means of dealing with those cases where conciliation has not proved possible and where at least one of the parties is keen to have their case heard by an industrial tribunal.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HOUGHAM,
Chairman, Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service,
27 Wilton Street, SW1,
July 26.

NHS changes

From Dr B. S. Smith

Sir, It is disappointing to find doctors reacting negatively to health service changes (letters, July 29) — recalling a golden era that never was, when Matrons were Queen and doctors worked willingly each day from dawn to dawn. Today's hospitals work harder, of necessity, and to a higher standard.

Medical admissions in my hospital have increased from 3,926 annually to 5,230 over five years — i.e. by 33 per cent. Some 92 per cent are emergencies. The increase is due not to increased illness but to increased public expectations and general practitioner caution. Resources do not rise at this rate — so we have to work more effectively.

Two years ago, in accordance with one facet of health reforms, we introduced a directorate structure. The medical unit of 114 beds, with associated nursing, medical and clerical staff, is managed by a consultant, nurse and general manager.

There is also budgetary responsibility for drugs, cardiac pacemakers and ward equipment. With suitable husbandry we have achieved a situation where we have more nurses in the medical wards than in my previous 23 years in the hospital. The hospital has shed posts not involved in patient care.

The NHS has traditionally had high sickness rates amongst staff, (NHS nurses, 18.7 days per annum, ancillaries 17.0; industry, ten days annual, six non-manual). This has stemmed more from indulgence of custom and practice rather than benevolence. By bearing down responsibly on inappropriate sick leave we have increased the staff available for patient care.

Our hospital's main business is the treatment of emergencies — 15,000 admissions last year. We also treated

5,200 waiting list patients, 9,000 day-case and 124,000 outpatients: the budget for half of these activities is now held by fundholding GPs.

Eventually most GPs will be fundholders and are likely also to hold budgets for emergency treatment. Then most decisions on priorities will be made by doctors, on behalf of their patients: a golden opportunity to be grasped.

Yours faithfully,
B. S. SMITH
(Director, Medical Directorate),
Sandwell General Hospital,
Lyndon, West Bromwich,
West Midlands,
July 25.

From Dr Gerald Michael

Sir, I have a 60-year-old patient who has just had a mammogram and was told that she needs to come into hospital for a biopsy to see if it is cancer. Unfortunately she will have to wait four weeks. I protested to the unit in the hospital and they told me that this is a national problem.

Naturally the patient is frightened, cannot think of anything else and is not sleeping. I was not able to help her and I do not think any prescription like tranquillisers will ease her problem. There is really no doubt that this patient should have been admitted within 48 hours for biopsy.

Until that can be assured for all, I cannot see how anybody can think that our National Health Service is something to be proud of.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD MICHAEL,
42 London Road,
Stammore, Middlesex,
July 20.

The Pill — and its alternatives

From the Chief Executive of Marie Stopes International

Sir, No doubt many readers will find it hard to accept James Drife's call for contraceptive pills to be taken off prescription ("Make the Pill more available", *Body and Mind*, July 26).

But more than 30 million women are using contraceptive pills sold over the counter, at subsidised prices, in 36 countries, through government-approved private-sector marketing programmes. Many tens of millions more are sold unofficially, without a prescription, by pharmacists.

There has been no evidence of any medical problems — indeed in all countries it is now far safer to take the Pill than to have a baby. This is particularly so in rural areas of developing countries, where three or more women will die for every 1,000 babies born.

In the UK, making the Pill as accessible as condoms should be a health priority if we are serious about reducing levels of teenage pregnancy and abortion.

Yours faithfully,
TIM BLACK,
Chief Executive,
Marie Stopes International,
62 Grafton Way, W1,
July 28.

From Mr C. J. Martin

Sir, It is not only in the region of the Appalachian hills and parts of India that women have practised contraception using plant material ("Women's weeds stem pregnancy", July 27). Some African tribes have also been using these methods.

While working on developing censuses and population studies in East Africa I investigated in the late 1940s the different levels of fertility. In some areas of Tanganyika (as it then was) women used the crushed seeds of the papaya fruit and their lower number of children was noticeable, even allowing for differences in infant mortality. In Uganda we found other local seeds being used but proof of success was never as pronounced.

These women have a lot to teach us. They have used half a lemon smeared with honey as a Dutch cap, while in the Lake Province of Tanganyika women told me that they used washing-blue to induce abortion.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. MARTIN,
Caragh, Marlborough Way,
Lezayre, Isle of Man,
July 27.

Treasure trove

From Dr Martin Millett

Sir, I regret that my comments on treasure trove law have been read to imply that British Museum witnesses have "slanted their evidence" (letter, July 25). I have the greatest respect for the museum's staff, who do admirable work on such funds, often in very difficult circumstances.

My concern is that the present law creates circumstances in which archaeologists have been forced to address inappropriate questions about whether objects were buried with the intention of being recovered at a later date. The legal requirement to answer this impossible question should not reflect on those forced to apply an ancient law, but there can be no doubt that academic debate about votive aspects of hoarding bullion objects has been inhibited.

I trust that reform of the present law will liberate archaeologists to contribute to a more open debate about the interpretation of some of the most interesting objects surviving from Britain's past.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN MILLETT (Senior lecturer in Roman archaeology),
University of Durham,
Department of Archaeology,
46 Saddler Street, Durham,
July 26.

Dancing in the dark

From Ms Emma Manning

Sir, Having, predictably, put down Richard Morrison's suggestion that the London Coliseum serve as our much needed and eternally elusive dance house, perhaps Dennis Marks (letter, July 29) would also like to explain why, with the English National Opera on holiday until September 12, one of London's best dance venues is to stay dark for six weeks this summer.

Yours sincerely,
EMMA MANNING
(Dance Critic, *The Stage*),
34 Beresford Road, Islington, N5,
July 29.

Hand to mouth

From Sir Charles Jessel

Sir, I gather that Mr Rifkind was impressed that the new Challenger 2 British tank has a kettle for making tea (report, July 26). This is nothing. After the Rhine crossing in the Second World War the NCO in my troop of Comet tanks kept a chicken in the toolbox. He had a fresh egg for breakfast, boiled with water from the tank's radiator, most mornings.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES JESSEL,
South Hill Farm,
Hastingleigh, nr Ashford, Kent.

OBITUARIES

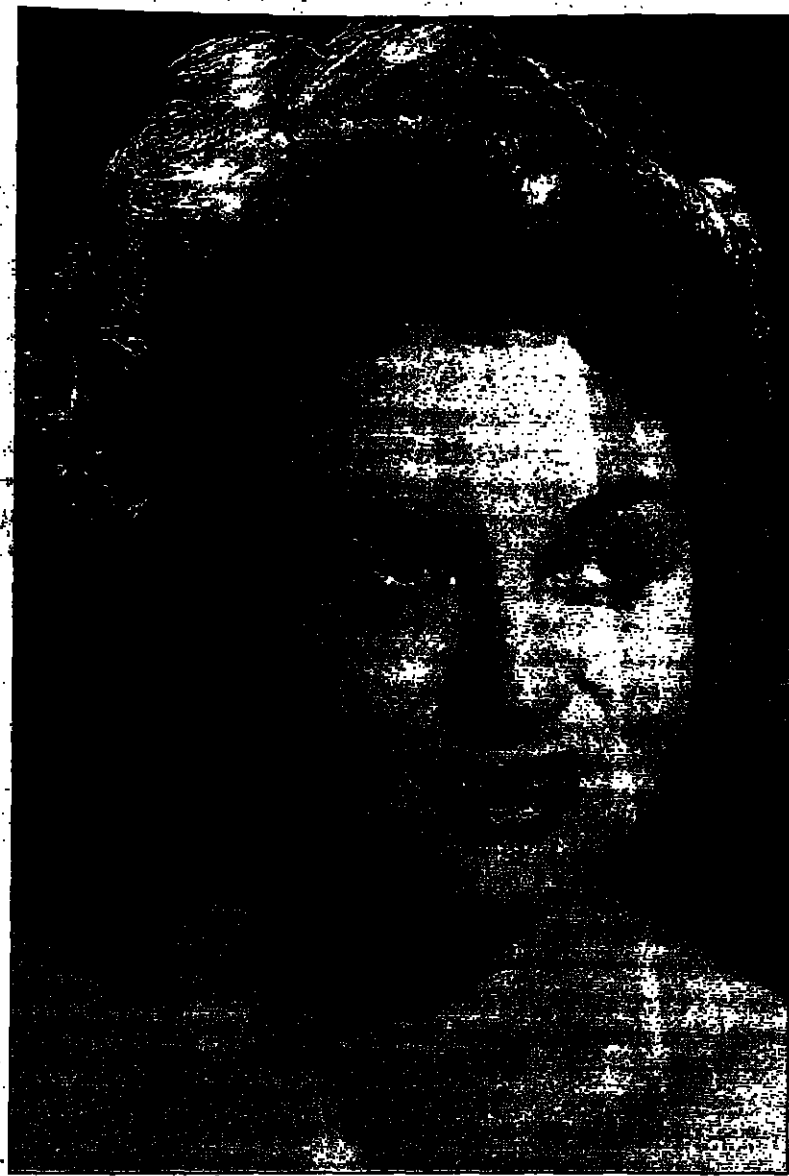
ANNE SHELTON

Anne Shelton, OBE, singer, died in Herston, Essex, yesterday aged 70. She was born in Dulwich on November 10, 1923.

ANNE SHELTON, "the Forces' favourite" was a phenomenon of wartime Britain in much the same way as Vera Lynn, though their talents were of a very different nature. When war broke out, Shelton was still little more than a child — young and blonde, with the wholesome appeal of the girl next door. But already she had a magnificent, operatic voice, which was aptly compared by one critic to Irish coffee — "dark and creamy with one hell of a kick in it". She sang straightforward, romantic songs like "Begin the Beguine" and "You'll Never Know How Much I Love You" to a country which badly needed a dose of romantic escapism.

Fifty years ago, one could have heard her on three programmes a week: Monday Night at Eight, Calling Malta — at a time when broadcasting was the only link with the besieged island — and a third for the North African desert. She toured the country giving concerts, and was the first to do the Guinea Pig Show, for pilots undergoing Archibald McIndoe's pioneering skin grafting. She was particularly popular with the RAF and with the rear gunners of Bomber Command, and recorded some of her songs, such as "Silver Wings in the Moonlight" and "Coming in on a Wing and a Prayer", particularly with them in mind.

Winston Churchill recognised how vital she was for morale when the Desert Rats of the North African desert campaign started tuning in to the German singer Lala Anderson, and in particular to her version of the haunting "Lili Marlene". Churchill suggested to Cecil Madden, the head of Overseas Broadcasting, that Shelton should make a recording of the same song, which she did. Ironically, a copy of Shelton's record was found by the advancing British Army in one abandoned German camp, alongside a note



warning them not to scratch it. Anne Shelton had started singing professionally as a 17-year-old, after being overheard on Monday Night at Eight singing "A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square" by Ambrose, the leader of the band at the Mayfair Hotel. Ambrose was a great force in light entertainment at the time, and was then looking for a replacement for

Vera Lynn. He sent for Anne Shelton at once and continued, for the next ten years as her guide, mentor and chaperone, managing her career, and propelling her into the first league of singers.

As a teenager, Shelton topped the bill at the London Palladium, sang with Bing Crosby — who described her as Britain's greatest female singer — and was given a gold bracelet from Glenn Miller in recognition of her "pure gold voice". Indeed, Miller wanted her to accompany him to the French concert to which he was flying when his plane went missing in 1944, but by good fortune, Ambrose ordered her to stay behind.

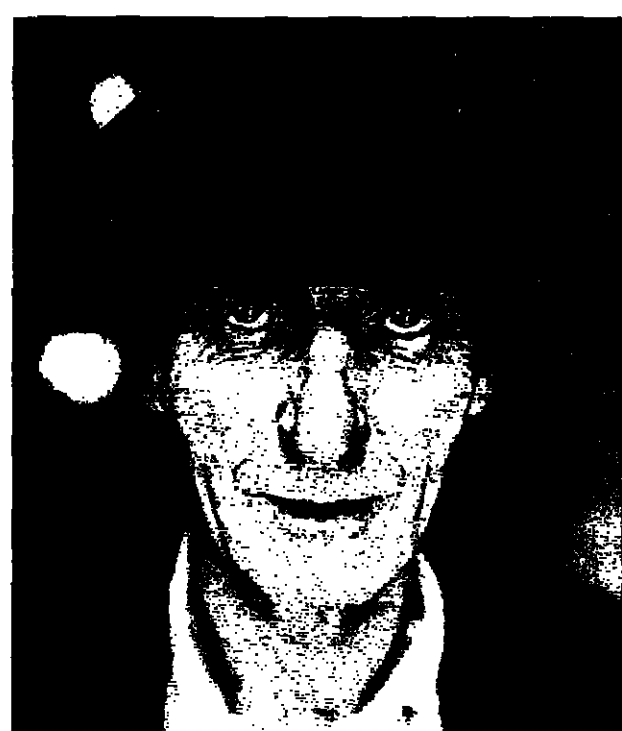
During the war she was earning an estimated £1,200 a week, and her career continued on an even keel afterwards, though she never achieved the sort of icon status that was awarded to Vera Lynn. However, some jazz enthusiasts considered her the finest jazz singer around, excepting Ella Fitzgerald, and she continued to have hits with popular marching tunes throughout the later 1940s and 1950s. "Lay Down Your Arms", in particular, reached the top of the charts at the time of Suez in 1956. Her other hits were "Arrivederci Darling" in 1955, "Seven Days" the following year, both of which made the top 20, and "Village of St Bernardette", which reached number 27 in November 1959. But by the late 1950s, with the emergence of singers like Alma Cogan and Ruby Murray, her career began to wane.

Anne Shelton never really lost her voice, however, and continued to stage concerts and cabarets, always well-attended by her loyal core of fans. In 1990 she was appointed OBE for her work for the Not Forgotten Association for disabled ex-servicemen, having staged a concert for them every year since the war.

Her husband David, a naval lieutenant-commander who served as her manager and whom she first met during the war but did not marry until 1967, died in 1990. There were no children.

ROBIN COOK

Robin Cook, crime novelist, died on July 30 aged 63. He was born in London on June 12, 1931.



UNDER the pseudonym of Derek Raymond, Robert William Arthur Cook wrote what were variously described as "the naifst pieces of crime fiction ever written" and "the best British crime novels of the 1980s". He wrote his books during an improbably diverse life, chiefly characterised by his assiduous cultivation of a defiant sympathy for — and identification with — petty criminals, bohemians and dissidents.

A cadaverous figure in a dusty beret, Cook was usually to be found in either the Coach and Horses or the French House pubs in Soho, drinking strong lager and smoking Gauloises with ferocious enthusiasm, despite having been warned by his doctor that his liver was in "a worse state than in any living man he'd seen".

The son of a textile magnate, Cook was brought up in an affluent part of Kent and educated at Eton, which he described as "a horrible place and an absolute hotbed of buggery" but which, he nevertheless maintained, offered "an excellent preparation for vice of any kind". He walked out of school at the age of 17 but was to find his Old Etonian tie useful during a period spent as the frontman for five shady property companies run by the gangster Charles de Silva.

This career, which he adopted on his return to London, after several years in Spain and a brief period as a war correspondent in Algeria, was to form the background for his early novels — social satires entitled *The Crust* (on its upper, *Bombes* and *Surprise*) and *The Legacy of the Stiff Upper Lip* which rapidly acquired a cult following.

At around this time, Cook travelled to Amsterdam with a Rubens, a Rembrandt and several other paintings which he had been given to sell. The pictures disappeared in mysterious circumstances (Cook claimed that they had been stolen from his flat) and he was held for questioning although never charged. He later claimed that the affair had been a scam with the target being an insurance company of which "my father was conveniently a director". Much of his interest in police procedure, he always said, had its origins in this experience.

His conscious flight from his background — "I've had the down escalator to myself all my life" — led Cook to spend almost half his life

outside Britain. In the late 1960s he moved to Italy, where he spent six years writing and producing olive oil and wine. A novel based on this experience, *A State of Denmark*, was published in 1970, and Cook subsequently — for reasons which remain unclear — abandoned writing for more than a decade and moved to Aveyron in southwest France, where he worked as a farm labourer and pig slaughterer.

When he returned to writing, Cook turned to noir fiction, producing the *Factory* novels, a series in which an unnamed detective investigates crimes of relentless brutality. Cook's earlier experience as a minicab night driver in south London provided much of the atmosphere for the books. At the same time he adopted the pseudonym Derek Raymond (the surname attributed to a drinking companion) in order to avoid confusion with another Robin Cook, who had some success with the medical thriller *Coma*.

From the first of them, *He Died With His Eyes Open*, these books attracted a considerable following in France. Two films based on Cook's characters, *On ne meurt que deux fois* and *Les mois d'avril sont meurtriers* were made during the 1980s, and an adaptation of another novel in the series, *How The Dead Live* is currently being developed by the director Claude Chabrol.

This renewed interest in his work led to the reissuing of his earlier novels and the publication of his memoirs *The Hidden Files*, in which Cook described his interest in the morbidity and pathology of

crime. In another of the *Factory* novels, *I was Dora Suarez*, Cook made a determined effort to inhabit the psychology of a serial killer, which he accomplished with such success that one hardened London publisher claimed the book had made him vomit. Cook later admitted that he had feared for his mental stability during the period in which he was writing this novel.

The chief characteristic of the novels as a whole, however, was the compassionate sympathy for the underdog and Cook described Suarez as *un roman en deuil* and prefaced it with the epigram, "The tragedy of help is that it never arrives". He cited Dostoevsky, Victor Hugo and Emile Zola as his principal literary influences and his dark brooding novels of the 1980s were likened by *The Times* to the world of John Donne and the Jacobians rather than any contemporary practitioner of crime fiction.

A recently completed novel, *Not Till the Red Fog Rises* is scheduled for publication in December, his memoirs are to be reissued and the BBC is currently developing a drama series based on the five *Factory* books.

Despite the success he achieved in his later years, Cook remained essentially pessimistic about his writing which he described as "born of fury and torment". Nor was he optimistic about the prospect of redemption, either in literature, this life or the next. "Even before I get there," he said "I know that hell will be a noisy place".

He was married five times and had two children.

JEFFREY PREECE

Jeffrey Preece, former *Times* journalist and director of information services for British Nuclear Fuels, died from a heart attack on July 15 aged 67. He was born on February 21, 1927.



A FORMER Midlands correspondent of *The Times*, Jeffrey Preece went on to become the brains behind the visitors' centre at Sellafield, as part of British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) new "open door" policy of the 1980s.

He joined BNFL in 1979, as its director of information services, and saw the company through some difficult times. In particular, the "beach incident" of 1983 — when radioactive effluent was discharged into the Irish Sea, and BNFL was, as a consequence, prosecuted — had had a disastrous effect on Sellafield's reputation.

Preece gave the impression of a big, bluff man, but he also had a lifetime's experience in journalism and saw that something drastic had to be done. At the time, Sellafield's tiny visitors' centre held only 200 people. Preece planned for

a much bigger one — which was opened within 12 months by the Duke of Edinburgh, in June 1988. The centre now attracts around 150,000 visitors a year.

Jeffrey Alfred Preece was born in Birmingham, the son of a railwayman, and remained loyal to the Midlands — he lived in the leafy suburbs of Sutton Coldfield for most of his married life, before moving to Cheshire in 1979.

On leaving Wolverhampton Grammar School, he joined the *Tamworth Herald* at the

age of 18, and three years later moved to the *Birmingham Post* and later the *Birmingham Evening Mail* as a district reporter, initially in Redditch, and later covering Warwick and Leamington. Preece was transferred to the *Post's* head office in Birmingham as a general reporter and early in 1955 became their industrial correspondent. Two years later he joined *The Times* as Midlands reporter, under the editorship of Sir William Haley, but in 1960 he resigned and joined the BBC as its Midlands industrial and political correspondent. Most of his reporting at the time concerned the region's ailing motor industry.

Preece moved into public relations in 1970, and joined the then Central Electricity Generating Board as the public relations manager for the Midlands, before going to BNFL in 1979. He remained a consultant for them during his brief two years of retirement, but he was also a keen amateur naval historian, and loved motoring across the country with his wife Muriel. She survives him, together with their son and daughter.

COLIN TURNBULL

Colin Turnbull, British-born anthropologist, died from pneumonia in Kilmarnock, West Virginia, on July 28 aged 69. He was born in Harrow on November 23, 1924.

COLIN TURNBULL was an authority on East and Central Africa and the Indian subcontinent, and one of those rare anthropologists who could write just as well for the general reader as for the specialist. His research methods were considered somewhat extreme in his day, consisting as they did of living among his subjects as one of the tribe for long periods, sometimes for several years. As a result he tended to raise questions not normally answered in anthropological monographs, which had, up to that point, been precise, systematic accounts, rather than travelogues.

For instance, in the 1950s Turnbull spent three years in the luxuriant forest of Zaire as a guest of a hospitable tribe of pygmies known as the Mbuti. The experience was recorded in *The Forest People* (1961), which was widely praised at the time for its fresh, personal approach, and for the obvious relish with which the tribe and the anthropologist with a Westminster, Oxford and Royal Navy background adapted to each other.

Turnbull learnt to speak his hosts' language reasonably fluently and was thus able to record in his book some splendid bouts of controversy and many interesting nuggets of information, as when explaining how pygmies, far from being oppressed by their larger neighbours, actually refer to them contemptuously as "animals". The book remains a standard text in cultural anthropology, and was reprinted in paperback in Britain earlier this year.

One of Turnbull's later experiences in Africa was less happy. Hoping to find another friendly hunter-gatherer tribe to study, he discovered the Ik, a vicious people inhabiting the

drought-stricken mountain traps on the border of Uganda and Sudan. Turnbull spent several harrowing weeks living with them and, recording their sadistic customs before writing *The Mountain People* (1972) which, read, some critics complained, more like an excursion than a dispassionate anthropological account. It was hopeful, that, that isolation will remain as complete as in the past until the next drought, which will force them to leave their mountain traps and descend to the plains.

Turnbull was a member of the American Museum of Natural History in New York (1959-69), and subsequently taught anthropology at Hofstra University, Virginia Commonwealth University, West Virginia University and George Washington University. His teaching commitments were punctuated by various anthropological field trips, and out of these came other publications: *The Lonely African* (1962), *Wayward Servants* (1965) which was another look at the Mbuti pygmies; *Tribes* (1968); *Man in Africa* (1976); and *The Human Cycle* (1983) among them, as well as hundreds of scholarly articles.

He retired in 1983 and spent his last years mostly in Harwell, Sussex and India, where he became a Buddhist monk and took the name Lobsang Rigdol. However, he came back to Virginia, where he had an estate, during his final illness and was buried there, next to his colleague and companion of many years, Joseph Towles.

W. E. F. Ward, CMG, former Director of Education, Mauritius, and Deputy Educational Adviser in the Colonial Office, died in Banstead, Surrey, on July 9 aged 93. He was born on December 24, 1900.

TEACHER, administrator and historian, Frank Ward made an outstanding contribution to education in the emerging nations of the "new" Commonwealth. His career spanned a period of rapid and radical change. Starting as a teacher at the newly-founded Achimota College in the Gold Coast at the height of Empire, he went on to become an influential adviser at the Colonial Office in the postwar period.

William Ernest Frank Ward was born in Battersea, where his father was the borough treasurer. He was educated at the local elementary school from which scholarships took him successively to Mercer's School, Dulwich College and Lincoln College, Oxford, where he narrowly missed a first in history.

He then planned to teach in India for the Church Missionary Society but he was recruited instead by A. G. Fraser to teach at the new school in the Gold Coast which the Governor, Sir Gordon Guggisberg, was establishing with money from the cocoa trade. This became famous as Achimota College, the school where many of the new African leaders who were to emerge after the Second World War — including Kwame Nkrumah — received their education.

Ward arrived in the Gold Coast in October 1924, becoming the senior history master and also responsible for music in the early years. A gifted teacher with a genuine interest in African history and culture, he learnt the Twi language and spent a good deal of time in the bush during school vacations, recording oral traditions and getting to know the people.

Much of this work is described in his last book, *My*

W. E. F. WARD

Africa (1991), which portrays a world largely vanished world. He also wrote a number of history texts including *A Short History of the Gold Coast* in 1935. His *History of Ghana* (1959) was the standard work for many years. He spent 16 years at Achimota and regarded this as the happiest period of his working life.

In 1940 Ward was appointed Director of Education in Mauritius. This was an unusual appointment and a tribute to the reputation he had established in the Gold Coast, as he was not a career education officer in the Colonial Service. He did not have an easy time in Mauritius, where the inhabitants regarded with suspicion someone who had



come from a "backward" colony in West Africa. In point of fact, the education system in the island was badly in need of reform and Ward set about this with his customary energy. He produced a comprehensive report with many recommendations for reform, which were initially greeted with hostility and suspicion. However, Ward defused the situation with great tact, and many of the proposals came to be accepted.

His next appointment was in the Colonial Office, where he was recruited in 1945 to a new post of deputy to the educational adviser, Sir Christopher Cox. For the next ten years they formed a most successful partnership: the

flamboyant, talkative Cox and the quietly efficient, methodical Ward.

This postwar period was one of great activity in the Colonial Office — the recent Colonial Development and Welfare Acts provided substantial funds for the Colonial Secretary to administer and colonial governments were invited to submit ten-year development plans. Ward was at the heart of the policy-making process, through the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, and was responsible for drafting many policy papers, including the education policy paper for the conference of African Governors in 1947 and the report *Education for Citizenship in Africa* the following year.

He became involved in the discussions which led to the setting up of Unesco and served regularly on the UK delegation. This led to his being recognised as a leading exponent of British colonial education policy. After his retirement in 1953 he edited the journal *Overseas Education* until 1963. His book *Educating Young Nations* (1959) became a classic text.

For the rest of his long life, Frank Ward kept in touch with a wide range of friends, former colleagues and especially his old students from Achimota. The Gold Coast (now Ghana) retained first place in his affections and in his last years he became an enthusiastic patron of the Ghana School Aid Trust (funding a "Ghana Lunch" in 1986, he was still capable of addressing the Ghanaians present in Twi, some 46 years after he had left the country). Reflecting in old age on colonialism (in his book *My Africa*) he commented on the lack of interest shown by Parliament, and the British as a whole, to the problems of the colonies.

Ward was a kindly, likeable man who retained his intellectual vigour to the end. In 1926 he married Sylvia Vallance, whom he had met while at Oxford. She died in 1992; they had no children.

Appointments in the forces

Royal Navy and Royal Marines
CAPTAIN: A.P. Hallett — Sultan 23.9.94; P.D. Stone — Staff of 2SL/CNH 4.11.94.
COMMANDER: C.J. Gass — 28.10.94; R.T. Govan — Staff of 2SL/CNH 9.12.94; R.R.D.E. Head — Britannia 18.11.94; P.B. Hinchliffe — Spartan in Cmd 13.9.94; S.R. Kirby — MOD London 4.11.94; P.H. Robinson — Dryad 4.11.94; N.P. Wright — MOD London 6.12.94.
CHAPLAIN: R.J. Clancy — Cochrane 6.9.94; M.J. Harman — Osprey 25.10.94.
Retirements
SURGEON CAPTAIN: J.R. Harrison 3.10.94.
ACTING CAPTAIN: A.B.P. Armstrong 30.9.94.
COMMANDER: T. Jane —

1.10.94; J. Molloy — 13.10.94.
SURGEON COMMANDER: P. Litchfield 15.10.94.
The Army
Senior appointments
Major-General M.D. Regan, to be Director General Adjutant General's Corps from 1.8.94 in succession to Major-General R.D. Grist.
Major-General B.H. Dutton, to be Commander British Forces Hong Kong from 11.8.94 in succession to Major-General Sir John Riley.
Colonels: T.P.B. Hogarth to be Command HQ A Music, 1.8.94; C.L. King to be BDS Westminster 1.8.94; S.G. Middleton to be CO AC branch 2.8.94; D.J. Ross to be CO 4.8.94; J.R. Brown to be CO 1.9.94.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: N.Q.W. Beer QRH to be CO The Queen's Royal Hussars, 1.8.94; A.N. Bellamy, QRH to ARFPs (BAE) 2.8.94; P.J. Cable RACHD — to Pool of Chaplains UK, 4.8.94; J.F. Crompton RE to MOD, 2.8.94; T.G.B. Fish R Signals to R Signals MRO, 2.8.94; A.H. Johnston R Signals to be CO 15 Sig Regt, 1.8.94; A. Poole RACHD to Pool of Chaplains UK, 2.8.94; R.M.M. Sykes RA to be CO 3RHA, 1.8.94; R.M. Thurston, R Signals to Royal Sch of Signals, 1.8.94; C.P. Donaghy R Signals to HQ Wales R&L Staff, 1.8.94; K.L. Coghill RAMC to FHRDCS (G), 1.8.94; S.J. Isherwood, RADC to 5 Dent Gp, 4.8.94.
Retirements
BRIGADIER: A.F. Gordon, late RA, 7.8.94.

COLONEL: M.E. Mulhern, late QARANC, 7.8.94.
Royal Air Force
Senior appointments:
Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Johns to be Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northwestern Europe from 1.8.94.
Air Chief Marshal Sir William Whitten to be Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Strike Command and Commander Allied Air Forces Northwestern Europe from 1.9.94.
Air Marshal I.D. Macdadyen to be Director General Saudi Arabia Direct Forces Project from 26.8.94.
GROUP CAPTAIN: R.L. Dixon to be RAF Mount Pleasant 29.7.94.
WING COMMANDER: S.A. Gracie to Beaconsfield DLS 1.8.94.

THE POPE REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS

From Peter Nichols, Castelgandolfo
The Pope was in strikingly resilient mood at his general audience in Castelgandolfo today as he faced the widespread attacks on his pronouncement against birth control, with the assertion that he had no doubts about his duty to give judgment in the terms contained in his encyclical. The thousands of the faithful and the curious who went to the massive audience hall saw the Pope answering the challenge in vigorous style.

He told them, according to an official summary: "The knowledge of our grave responsibility caused us no small suffering. We well knew of the heated discussions in the press. The anguish of those involved in the problem touched us also. We studied and read all we could. We consulted eminent persons, and we sought in prayer the aid of the Holy Spirit in interpreting the divine law which flows from the inner needs of

ON THIS DAY

August 1, 1968

The issue of birth control, condemned by the Pope in 1968 in his encyclical *Humanae Vitae*, roused strong views, including an announcement from the Archbishop of Canterbury in support of birth control.

human love, from the essential structure of marriage, and from the personal dignity of the wedded couple. We were guided also by the feeling of charity, of pastoral concern for married Christians. For this reason, we gave to love the chief position in marriage, and added pastoral instructions to the doctrinal teaching.

"Finally, our labour was accompanied by hope — hope that this document will be accepted for its truth, hope, above all, that Christian married cou-

ples will understand that its teaching is but the manifestation of their true love, an imitation of the love of Christ for the Church."

The Pope made a passing reference to what in many minds is the principal objection to the tone of his encyclical: his retreat from any concept of leaving to the individual conscience a decision on the intimate questions of sexual life. He said: "We have recognised the responsibilities of married couples and thus their liberty, as ministers of the design of God for human life interpreted by their teaching authority of the Church, for their personal good and for that of their children."

Tubingen, Germany. The Rev Hans Kueng, a leading liberal Roman Catholic theologian, predicted that the encyclical would do great harm to the papacy. He said: "It is regrettable that the Pope's solitary course against the great majority of the Church and even his own expert commission will lead to the greatest damage to the moral authority of his office."

41 Lothbury, unchase price, pple: A couple going to print.

10/11



ARTS 27-28

The Edinburgh Fringe comes south to London



EDUCATION 31

How to find a British school on the Continent



BUSINESS 32-36

Car dealers gear up for M-day

BOOKS
ON
MONDAY
Page 29

THE TIMES

MONDAY AUGUST 1 1994

Pile-ups deprive Hill in championship chase

Berger triumphs as fate favours Ferrari

FROM OLIVER HOIT
IN HOCKENHEIM

THE governing body has been accused of plotting it, motor racing enthusiasts worldwide have clamoured for it, all Italy has yearned for it. Yesterday, at the German Grand Prix here, the fates made the final contribution when they conspired in the most spectacular of ways to hand Ferrari its first Formula One victory for nearly four years.

Eleven cars had crashed almost before they left the starting grid, Jos Verstappen and his Benetton-Ford had been engulfed by an explosion of flames in the first pit-lane fire since refuelling was reintroduced at the start of this season. Damon Hill had collided with Ukyo Katayama and Michael Schumacher's chances had been ruined by a falling engine by the time Gerhard Berger took the chequered flag.

The Austrian's victory ended a record drought of 53 races for Formula One's flagship team and provided the perfect antidote to the unwelcome speculation that has raged around the legality of equipment on Schumacher's car all weekend. The last time a car with the famous prancing horse emblazoned on it finished at the head of the field, it was driven by Alain Prost in the 1990 Spanish Grand Prix. "A lot of people said to me I

was crazy to go to Ferrari from McLaren two years ago," Berger said. "They said they would never do it, never win again. I hope we will continue to progress from here like we have done throughout this season. Winning for Ferrari is a special thing which no other team can do for a driver."

Berger, 34, and his teammate, the Frenchman, Jean Alesi, have been under intense pressure to win the team's first championship since 1982. There has been a marked improvement in his fortunes since Jean Todt took over as team director a year ago, a victory has seemed within his grasp all season, the prospect enhanced by the help that refuelling gave its thirsty V12 engines.

It was the ninth win of Berger's career and the first since he won the 1992 Austrian Grand Prix in his last race for McLaren. He now has more grand prix wins than any other present driver. It was Ferrari's 104th win, drawing them level with McLaren as the most successful constructors.

The lighter drivers, Olivier Panis and Eric Bernard, also profited from the misfortune of others, finishing second and third.

Schumacher, who tried frantically to pass Berger after they accelerated away from the first-lap chaos, shook his fist at his inboard camera when his engine lost power on the twentieth of the 45 laps and he was forced to retire in front of a 150,000 crowd that had been aggressively enthusiastic in his support.

His retirement, and the fire that exploded around Verstappen after petrol sprayed from the refuelling rig, completed a miserable weekend for Benetton, who have been angered by the continuing, but unproven, rumours surrounding their use of a "launch control" system to provide illicit help for Schumacher at the start of races. Their consolation was that neither Verstappen nor any of the five mechanics involved was seriously hurt and that Hill, Schumacher's leading championship rival, failed to capitalise on a chance to close the points between them after a first-lap mistake.

Hill, who was eighth, was typically honest about his error. "I missed a golden opportunity today," he said. "I touched Katayama trying to pass him at the third chicane. I tried to pass and then thought it was not going to work and tried to pull out of it but I had damaged the front of the car. Perhaps if I had been more patient, I could have won this race."

Hill still finished higher than any other British driver. Eddie Irvine, of Jordan, and Mark Blundell, of Tyrrell, were unwitting victims of the latest transgression of McLaren's Mika Hakkinen, who swerved wildly across the track at the start after bumping Hill's team-mate, David Coulthard, and smashed into tyre barriers.

Coulthard's Williams-Renault needed lengthy repairs before it returned to the track and the Scot was then forced to retire with electrical problems. "What Hakkinen did was crazy, totally unacceptable," Coulthard said. The International Motor Sport Federation (FIA) agreed, banning the Finn from the next race, and may now enforce the suspended one-race ban by failing to attend a stewards' inquiry into another first-lap pile-up.

Three more drivers, Andrea de Cesaris, of Sauber, Alessandro Zanardi, of Lotus, and Michele Alboreto, of Minardi, were given suspended one-race bans for failing to attend a stewards' inquiry into another first-lap pile-up.

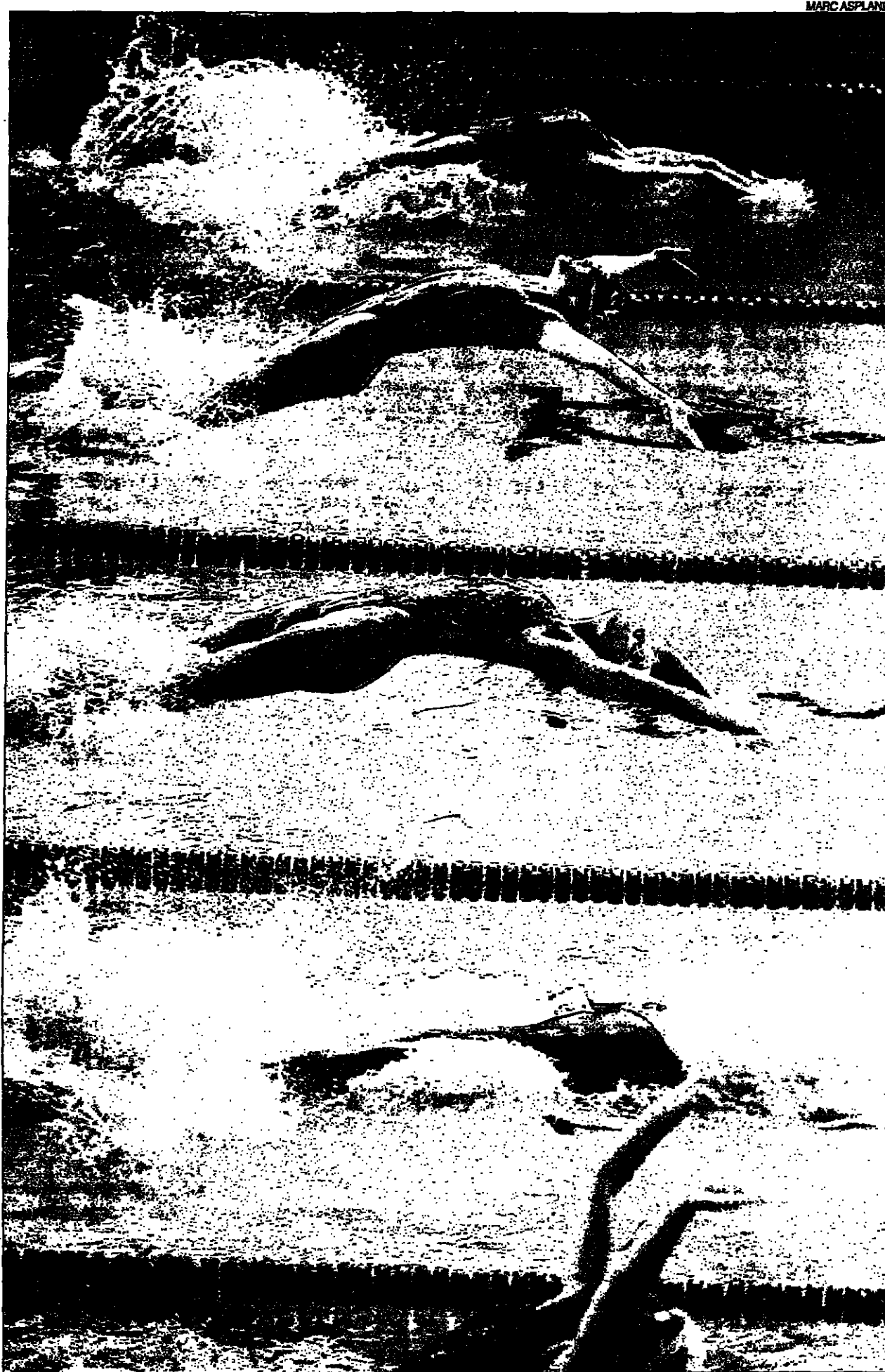
RESULTS: 1. G. Berger (Austria) Ferrari 1hr 22min 37.272sec (av speed 222.870kph); 2. O. Panis (France) Ligier 54.779sec behind; 3. E. Bernard (France) Ligier, 1min 5.042sec behind; 4. C. Coulthard (GB) Footwork, 1:21.059 behind; 5. G. Morbidelli (It) Footwork, 1:30.544 behind; 6. E. Comas (Fr) Larrousse, 1:45.445 behind; 7. O. Sutil (Fr) Larrousse, one lap behind; 8. D. Hill (GB) Williams, one lap behind; Only eight cars finished. Fastest lap: D. Coulthard (GB) Williams, 1min 46.211sec (221.254kph).

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP (after nine races): Drivers: 1. M. Schumacher (Ger) 80pts; 2. D. Hill (GB) 38; 3. G. Berger (Austria) 27; 4. J. Alesi (Fr) 19; 5. R. Barrichello (Br) 10; 6. M. Hakkinen (Fin) 8; 7. N. Lind (Su) 7; 8. M. Satoru (Jpn) 6; 9. C. Pistipala (Su) 5; equal 11. H. N. Frenzen (Ger), U. Katayama (Jpn) 5; equal 13. K. Wendlinger (Austria), M. Blundell (GB), A. de Cesaris (It), P. Martin (It), D. Coulthard (GB), E. Bernard (Fr); equal 19. E. Comas (Fr), G. Morbidelli (It); equal 21. M. Alboreto (It), E. Irvine (GB), J. J. Lehto (Fr) 1.

Constructors: 1. Benetton 67pts; 2. Ferrari 52; 3. Williams 43; equal 4. Jordan, McLaren 14; equal 6. Sauber, Ligier 10; 8. Tyrrell 8; 9. Footwork 5; 10. Minardi 5; 11. Larrousse 2.

REMAINING GRANDS PRIX: Aug 14: Hungarian, Budapest; Aug 28: Belgian, Spa; French, Magny-Cours; Sept 11: Italian, Monza; Sept 25: Portuguese, Estoril; Oct 10: European, Jerez, Spain; Nov 5: Japanese, Suzuka; Nov 13: Australian, Adelaide.

pit lane fire, page 1
McRae triumph, page 21



The finalists reach out in the quest for an early advantage at the start of the women's 100 metres backstroke in the national swimming championships at Crystal Palace yesterday. Report, page 23



Berger, right, Panis, left, and Bernard celebrate their success at Hockenheim yesterday

England turn to Tufnell in search for salvation

BY ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

AFTER the pardon granted to the captain, Michael Atherton, an olive branch has been extended to one of cricket's mavericks. Philip Tufnell is back in the England party, sooner than even he or his closest friends had expected, for the critical second Test match against South Africa, which starts at Headingley on Thursday.

Tufnell's life has been a mess since he returned from a frustrating Caribbean tour. He is playing only his fourth championship match for Middlesex after a spell away from the game, brought about by domestic strife of such a serious and public nature that he found it impossible to concentrate on cricket.

Eleven wickets, costing 40 runs

apiece, are not irresistible proof of rehabilitation but Tufnell is still regarded as the best spin bowler in the country and England are in no position to wait for him. Lose at Headingley and they will lose something more profound than a series. English cricket has had a bad week; good news is vital and so the gamble on a reprobate who can win matches can be justified.

"It is better we find out now if he can do the business, on and off the pitch," explained the chairman of selectors, Raymond Illingworth, who intends to speak personally to Tufnell in Leeds tomorrow and, doubtless, remind him that any further disreputable conduct will terminate his England career.

His recall is as the solitary slow bowler in a party of 13. Ian Salisbury and Shaun Udal are jettisoned, one hopes temporarily,

and apart from the predictable return of Graham Thorpe, there is also a first England call for Joe Benjamin, of Surrey. At 33, he is not a choice for the future but, with 69 championship wickets this summer, he is very much a form choice.

Benjamin, who was born on the tiny Caribbean island of St Kitts, played no first-class cricket until he was 27, whereupon four undistinguished seasons with Warwickshire gave no promise of more rarefied heights. But the move south has transformed him. Last year he took 62 wickets and, combining aggression with accuracy and the ability to swing the ball, he is past that figure this year at an average cost of only 18.

Illingworth said yesterday that he could think of no comparable case of a seam bowler establishing a Test career so late in life.

ENGLAND PARTY

	Age	Tests
M.A. Atherton (Lancashire, capt)	28	38
A.J. Stewart (Surrey)	31	41
G.A. Gough (Kent)	41	111
J.P. Crawley (Lancashire)	22	1
G.A. Hick (Warwickshire)	28	27
G. White (Yorkshire)	25	8
C. Willis (Surrey)	24	4
S.J. Rhodes (Warwickshire)	30	4
P.A.J. DeFreitas (Durham)	28	37
D. Gough (Yorkshire)	23	2
A.R.C. Fraser (Middlesex)	28	20
E. Smith (Durham)	33	0
P.C.R. Tufnell (Middlesex)	28	17

Benjamin was chosen ahead of his old team-mate, Tim Munton, leaving the team of the year, Warwickshire, still without England representation. Illingworth explained: "We are looking to buy time with him. You can't pick all 21-year-olds and we might get two or three good years out of him."

The main topic at the selection meeting on Saturday night was a revision of the batting order. Illingworth describes his team's batting in the Lord's Test as "astounding" and concedes that Thorpe "maybe should have played" as a left-hander to disrupt the line of the South African seamers. He would, in fact, have played ahead of John Crawley if Illingworth had not given Atherton his head.

Thorpe, sensibly, will bat at No 4 this week — high enough for the altered angle to be significant — but Illingworth is not letting on where anyone else will bat. "We left the meeting with an order in our minds," he said, "but it's for the captain to decide when it should be made known."

After one Test at No 5, Graham Gough can expect to be in more

familiar territory, probably going in first with Atherton. Alec Stewart would then drop to No 3, a more suitable position for his shotmaking tendencies, and Crawley and Graeme Hick would bat at No 5 and No 6.

Craig White has retained his place in the party only because it has been expanded from 12 to 13. His two batting failures at Lord's count against him as much as the sore shins that are restricting his bowling and he is almost certain to be the first man eliminated on Thursday morning — if not earlier.

Leeds suffered a severe thunderstorm on Saturday night and Illingworth is prepared for a pitch with some moisture in it. If that is the case, Benjamin will make his Test debut as part of an all-seam attack providing — as confidently expected — Gough, Fraser and

DeFreitas are all passed fit following their minor injuries.

The pitch will not be quick or bouncy, which persuaded the selectors to leave our Salisbury despite his "reasonably good" showing at Lord's. He may well return on the bouncier surface at the Oval but for now, with the priority still for a bowler able to spin the ball away from the right-handers, the preference for Tufnell told how unconvincing the alternatives were considered to be.

"We know he can bowl at this level," Illingworth said. "We welcome him back but he must not step out of line again. If he is going to have a Test match future, we have got to find out sooner rather than later."

De Villiers strikes, page 22
Glamorgan victory, page 23



IN THE GERMAN GRAND PRIX
THE FASTEST
AP TIME WAS RECORDED BY
VG HEUER
AND DRIVEN BY
DAVID COULTHARD
1:46.211 SECS



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Turn of speed from Regis propels him to British record

SERGEY Bubka set his 35th pole vault world record here yesterday to win a Ferrari Spider car worth close to £100,000. Had there been, however, an award for the day's best cornering in this Italian Alpine resort, it would have gone not to Ferrari but to John Regis.

Regis ran a superb bend to lay the foundations for a 200 metres British record and, more important to his mind, to beat Frankie Fredericks for the first time. Fredericks, the world champion, was unable to pass Regis in the last 50 metres, as he usually does.

"Frankie has been my bogey-man," Regis said, reflecting on his victory in 1987sec. 0.07sec inside the British record he set in taking the silver medal behind Fredericks at the world championships in Stuttgart last year. Only eight men have run faster. "I am more satisfied at beating him than I am with the record," Regis added.

Although Sestriere is at high

altitude, the sport's authorities have declined to separate altitude and sea-level records. In the 200 metres, Pietro Mennea's world record of 19.72sec, set in Mexico City, has stood for 15 years. Primo Nebiolo, the president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), said here yesterday that there was "a possibility" that new regulations to separate records might be introduced.

Given that Regis ran 19.87sec at 2,035 metres, helped by a 1.8 metres per second tailwind, it is probably intrinsically slower than his run in Stuttgart. However, he made the valid point that credit should be given for running quickly at a circuit meeting when the commitment to high-standard performance is less intense than at a championship.

Anyway, he thinks he can run faster, mainly because his start was not perfect. His power round the bend took him past Fredericks.

David Powell watches Bubka scale new heights in rarefied atmosphere of Sestriere

who did not make up the loss in his usual fashion, recording 19.97sec.

"I felt in total control," Regis said. "At no time did I feel the pressure." Four years ago, when the European championships and Commonwealth Games were last held, Regis won at the former but not the latter. Marcus Adam denied him the Commonwealth title and Fredericks, if he decides to go, is the only conceivable obstacle to Regis completing a 200 metres championship double next month. Fredericks's participation in the Commonwealth Games is in doubt because of a dispute with his national federation.

Bubka, from Ukraine, will be missing from the European championships but with the approval of his federation. He needs a break

from championships he said yesterday and, since Helsinki is, in his opinion, "the toughest stadium in the world for pole vault", now is time for a rest. He dislikes "the unpredictable and strong wind" in Helsinki.

Yesterday was important for Bubka. Nearly two years without an outdoor world record was a long time for a man who had set 16. He cleared 6.14 metres for his seventeenth, adding a centimetre to his previous best, set in 1992. He has also set 18 indoor world bests (fastest: 6.15 metres). So many records that he has lost count. "I think it is 34 or 35," he said.

Bubka's two sons are developing the expensive tastes which their father, a child of communism, has acquired. "It was my sons who

persuaded me to think about the Ferrari," Bubka, 30, said. "It was a good motivation for me, to do something for them." Bubka is one of the few people who can justifiably put a sticker in the back of his Ferrari reading: "My other car is a Mercedes". He received one of those for winning the world championship in Stuttgart.

The Sestriere organisers will be pleased to have one driven away. This was the sixth time a Ferrari had been offered for a world record and Bubka was the first taker. Not that the spectators could see the shining red car. In previous years, a Ferrari had been on show on the infield, but, under orders from the IAAF, anxious to protect its sponsorship with Mercedes, organisers were told to keep the car outside the arena.

Colin Jackson took advantage of the thin air to record the second quickest time of his career. With 12.94sec, he was 0.03sec outside the

world record he set during his world championship victory. Close, but no Ferrari for Jackson or, more to the point, Malcolm Arnold, his coach, to whom he had promised the car had he won it.

Jackson is an improved model compared with 1993. Conditions in Sestriere last year, when he recorded 12.97sec, suited him better than the following wind yesterday. Jackson prefers no wind, believing that, from behind, it sabotages his rhythm.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey, twice the Olympic heptathlon champion and now 32, proved that you are never too old to learn. She almost missed the long jump because she had not read the timetable thoroughly and arrived for the start only because Robert Wagner, Heike Drechsler's manager, prompted her in the hotel 20 minutes before the first round. Joyner-Kersey beat Drechsler and equalled the second longest legal jump in history, 7.49 metres.



Bubka enjoys his record

Thrilling finale yields team triumph at World Equestrian Games

Britain celebrate golden event as Dixon excels

FROM JENNY MACARTHUR IN THE HAGUE

AMID deafening cheers from the vociferous supporters' camp at the World Equestrian Games here the Great Britain three-day event riders, led by Karen Dixon, on Get Smart, the winner of the individual bronze medal, reinstated themselves as world champions after a nail-biting final show jumping phase.

Vaughan Jeffries, of New Zealand, who came to the championships expecting to play second fiddle to his more illustrious team-mates, won the individual title with his thoroughbred, Bounce, on which he was third at Badminton in May. Dorothy Trapp, of the United States, took the silver medal on Molokai.

Victory for Britain's all-women team, sponsored by Frizell, could not have been sweeter. Stung by criticism over the failure to win medals at last year's European championships and the 1992 Olympic Games, the four — Dixon, Charlotte Bathe, Kristina Gifford and Mary Thomson — came here determined to put

Britain back in her traditional place at the head of the sport. Gifford, competing in the senior team for the first time, was overcome to find herself, at 24, with a gold medal round her neck. "It's so emotional. We all pulled together, we knew that show jumping was our weakest phase but we all stuck by each other."

The team spirit they displayed, which had been fostered by their chef d'équipe, Charles Lane, was evident in every phase. Lane attributed their success to the four clear rounds in the cross country. "They rode quite beautifully, and took almost all of the quick routes."

Ironically, New Zealand, the pressure came here to beat, finished only sixth after their three leading riders, Blyth Tait, defending the individual title, Mark Todd, the dual Olympic champion, and Andrew Nicholson all had falls in the cross country on Saturday.

The opposition was further weakened yesterday when the United States team, which had

been lying second after the cross country, were eliminated at the final horse inspection. It was a dismal end for their trainer, Mark Phillips, who has completely turned this team round in two years.

Although their withdrawal eased the pressure on Britain at the start of show jumping, they could still afford only five fences down to keep ahead of France in second place. With Thomson's King William capable of disposing of that number single-handed, as he had done at his last three four-star competitions, there was no complacency.

The 65 riders remaining in the competition went in reverse order of merit. The pressure was intense by the time the last five riders, separated by only three points, came into the arena — Britain having kept ahead of the French with just one fence down from Bathe and Gifford. Trapp, in fifth place, put the pressure on the leading four with a clear round. Dixon, riding with the confidence she has shown throughout these championships, also looked clear but several seconds after jumping the last of the 12 fences the top pole fell, giving her five penalty points.

The Gloucestershire-based Jeffries, 32, who has shown-jumped internationally as much as he has evented, made no mistake. Then it was Thomson's turn. With an unnerving hush descending over the arena, she took King William clear until the combination at fence five where the first two elements fell. Two more fences and Britain would lose the gold to France.

Keeping a cool head, Thomson steered King William round the remaining seven fences with no further mistakes. Safely over the last, and knowing the gold medal was secure, she punched the air in delight and did an impromptu lap of honour, much to the bemusement of the Dutch crowd which failed to understand how someone who had just lost an individual silver medal could look so pleased.

It was in this highly-charged atmosphere that the unfortunate Prue Cribb, of Australia, lying first overnight, found herself when, last to go, she attempted to secure the individual gold medal. The 24-year-old from Queensland, who was competing in her first four-star event, fell victim



Dixon, winner of the individual bronze medal, in action on Get Smart yesterday

to the tension. Three fences fell dropping her to ninth, giving New Zealand her second successive world championship.

Despite the fact that four of the sport's leading riders fell — Tait, Todd, Nicholson and Bruce Davidson — Jan Stokkentre's course proved a true championship one. There were 35 clear rounds. Two of these — Trapp, on Molokai, and the European champion, Jean-Lou Bigot, from France, on Twist La Beige — were clear within the time.

RESULTS

RESULTS: Speed and endurance phase: Individual: 1, Navarone (P. Cribb, Aus) 53.00penalties; 2, King William (M. Thomson, GB) 54.80; 3, Bounce (V. Jeffries, NZ) 56.80; 4, Molokai (D. Trapp, US) 58.80; 5, Cyna (P. Pantau, Fin) 60.80; 6, Twist La Beige (J-L. Bigot, Fr) 62.20. Showjumping phase: Individual: 1, Bounce 55.60; 2, Molokai 56.80; 3, Get Smart (K. Dixon, GB) 60.80; 4, King William (M. Thomson, GB) 64.80; 5, Cyna 65.80; 6, Twist La Beige 67.80. Other British placings: 10, The Cool Customer (C. Bathe) 73.2; 17, General Jock (K. Gifford) 81.80; 22, Trouble-shooter (H. Bat) 83.40. Team: 1, Great

Uphoff-Becker edged out for gold medal

FROM JENNY MACARTHUR

IN A tense finish to the World Dressage Championships, Isabell Werth, of Germany, the European champion, deposed her friend and compatriot, Nicole Uphoff-Becker, on the dual Olympic gold medal-winner, Rembrandt, to become the new World Grand Prix champion.

Emile Faure and Virtu, Britain's bronze medal-winner at the European championships, finished fourth behind Sven Rothenberger, of Holland, on Dondolo after one of his best tests at this level. The confident, stylish performances of Faure and Virtu have done much to restore Britain's pride after the team's disappointing seventh place.

Despite a near-perfect test from the 25-year-old Werth on her Hanoverian gelding, Gigolo, the judges were not all in agreement. Two placed her and Uphoff-Becker equal first, two had Werth second and Nick Williams, the New Zealand judge had Uphoff-Becker second but by a big

enough margin to decide the final result.

Uphoff-Becker, the only dual Olympic champion in the history of the sport, was graceful as ever in defeat. "I'm just pleased Rembrandt went so well today — I never expected to be here — that is the real pleasure." A year ago Rembrandt's career had round the remaining seven fences with no further mistakes. Safely over the last, and knowing the gold medal was secure, she punched the air in delight and did an impromptu lap of honour, much to the bemusement of the Dutch crowd which failed to understand how someone who had just lost an individual silver medal could look so pleased.

It was in this highly-charged atmosphere that the unfortunate Prue Cribb, of Australia, lying first overnight, found herself when, last to go, she attempted to secure the individual gold medal. The 24-year-old from Queensland, who was competing in her first four-star event, fell victim

Drugs tests worry bowlers

BY DAVID RHYS JONES

ALTHOUGH competitors received a warning that random drugs tests were likely to be taken, there were no tests — nor breathalysers for that matter — at the Double Century Sherry English Women's Bowling Association (EWBA) national championships at Royal Leamington Spa last week.

Last month, in Scotland, Margaret Meikle, a 73-year-old grandmother, who had been taking tablets for water on the lung, was informed by the Sports Council that the drugs they contained were on the banned list.

The news has caused concern, especially among the older women bowlers, many of whom may be taking similar preparations without realising that they can lead to what the Sports Council calls

"performance enhancement". "Tests are carried out regularly, and will be administered during these championships," Nancie Colling, the EWBA secretary, said. "I don't anticipate any difficulty, but our association will deal firmly with any cases."

The first week's programme ended with a victory for the Whitehead family from Norfolk, mother Brenda winning the two-wood singles championship, and daughter Lynne, a junior international, taking the under-25 singles title.

The English pairs champions turned out to be a couple of Celts, Joan Carpenter, a Dubliner who has played for Ireland, and Rhona Darling, who was born in Wales.

Having teamed up last season, at Southsea's Milton Park, they played with pa-

nache all week, often recovering from early deficits before winning in tense finishes.

In the final, for example, they were undismayed to find themselves 4-11 adrift after nine ends, went into the last end one shot in front, and played the 21st with skill and a shrewd tactical awareness that earned them an 18-15 victory over Mabel Hodge and Jan Stern, of Northolt.

Jean Baker, of Derbyshire, who will represent England at the Commonwealth Games in Canada, won the Hensellie Champion of Champions title, beating Pam Garden, of Surrey, 21-10 in a rain-interrupted final. Baker scraped through 21-20 against Angela Porter, of Nottingham. In the quarter-finals and then defeated the holder, Margaret Reeve, of Gloucester, 21-14.

Lillistone still unfulfilled

BY PETER BRYAN

THE number six dominated the week-long national track cycling championships, which finished at Leicester on Saturday. Six was the number of sprint titles won by Stewart Brydon; six was the number of victories gained by Sally Hodge in the women's points championship and Simon Lillistone scored his sixth successive title in the 40-kilometre points race.

Lillistone, 25 and with a sports science degree, sat down yesterday in a contemplative mood. "Where do I go from here?" he asked.

Before his latest British title, he had spent a week in France as Chris Boardman's training partner. Boardman, who led after the opening time-trial in the recent Tour de France, wanted company in his preparation for the world road and

track championships in Sicily later this month.

The two have long been friends and, until Boardman won the Olympic pursuit title in Barcelona in 1992, of similar ability on the track. "There really wasn't a lot of difference between us," Lillistone said, "before Chris improved beyond recognition."

Lillistone believes that his dedication to training outstrips that of most of his rivals, but even a record six national titles does not convince him that he has achieved his ultimate goal.

"I now feel that I am at the crossroads of my racing career," he said. "Like so many amateurs, I have been dependent on the generosity of my parents for several years, but now I feel that I should try to go up a rung international-

ly. Perhaps to turn professional, like Chris, appears to be the answer."

"Once the Commonwealth Games — where I am definitely riding the points race — are over, I will have to make up my mind about which career road to take next season."

The treadmill starts again for Lillistone on Wednesday. He returns to Leicester for three days' training with the game's squad.

Chris Lillywhite, the former Milk Race winner, sprinted clear with half a mile to go at the end of the Northumberland Challenge race yesterday, to win by five seconds from Simeon Hempsall with Andrew Roche third. Graeme Obree, the world pursuit champion, retired after 90 miles of the 113 miles event.

Improvement in conditions suits Trollope

BY BARRY PICKTHALL

IT WAS a day for paddles, anchors and patience out on The Solent for the 750 crews competing at Cowes Week yesterday. Before mooring warps had been thrown clear, forecasters had spoken optimistically of 40-knot rain squalls, but what little the wind gods did provide capriciously bowed the compass or faded away, almost always at the most inappropriate moments.

After being forced to kedge off Beaulieu with a raft of other boats, to avoid being swept backwards by the incoming tide, the Duke of Edinburgh had no compunction about starting up the engine of his chartered Sigma 38, Yeoman XXVIII, when the anchor was called for a second time before they had rounded the first mark.

But those with the patience to stay out in the drizzle were rewarded with much brighter conditions in the afternoon as fresher winds filled in from the south-west. The former British Steel Challenge crew member, Giles Trollope, and his co-skipper, Paul King, benefited, scoring a first place in the Sigma 38 class, finishing some four minutes ahead of *Winds Will*, the Roger Kendrick and Michael Green skippered entry, which has now taken two second placings in as many races.

If the Duke of Edinburgh was a victim of the fluctuating wind and adverse currents, luck blessed others with massive leads. Nigel Young's *Katamba* won the highly competitive Echells class by more than a minute after sneaking round the first mark, then running away from the fleet on the tide.

John Shorrocks and his 324 crew sailing *Jessica Rabbit* fared even better, pulling out a

six-minute lead over Charles Stobart-Hock's *Virgin*. The most remarkable victory was achieved by Julie and David Rowley's *Typee*, which was credited with a 1hr 8min success in the Sigma 33 fleet.

Another to use his depth of local knowledge and savour his degree of luck was Eric Williams, the proprietor of a local shipping company, whose Dragon class keelboat, *Hectic*, won for the second day in succession.

The least fortunate of the 5,000 competitors so far during the week has been Mike Law and his Echells crew on *Intruder*. They were leading the race on Saturday until mistaking the revised course signals brought in this year and making for the wrong mark. Yesterday, they were one of seven teams adjudged to have shot the start line and found their efforts around the course pointless only when they came to claim a finishing gun.

Another casualty was the Glazebrook Trophy, the premier prize yesterday for the Class 1 yachts. Most within this 21-strong fleet turned for home long before reaching their turning mark off Lymington, and those that did continue failed to reach the finish line within the time limit, despite there being a shortened course, which was posted midway through the race.

The same misfortune befell all those competing in classes 2 and 3. Only Class 5, the smallest of the cruiser-racer classes, managed to post a result after David Brown and Frances Bergman's *Laser 28, Leda*, scored a 3½-minute handicap victory over Charles Love's *HS 30, Mawick*.

Cowes slump, page 3

Joe Public scoops sad snappers

THE royal presence at Cowes always sends a flutter of excitement and anticipation through the ranks of the nation's press. From London, the paparazzi arrive in numbers, light meters and motor-drives at the ready, and spend their day with their lenses trained on *Briannia*, snapping anything that breathes.

But the royal family are old hands at dodging the press pack and, yesterday, gave everyone the slip as Princess Anne, Prince Edward and Sophie Rhys-Jones went windsurfing when nobody was looking. Well, almost nobody. While Fleet Street's finest were looking in the wrong direction, a member of the holidaying public spotted the royal frolic, whipped out his Instamatic and recorded the whole merry scene for the family photo album. When he touted the pictures around the press room, the silence was broken only by the gasping of photographers' teeth.

Sinking feeling

The time-honoured rule during Cowes Week is: if you don't want it nicked, nail it down — a rule that Barry Pickthall, *The Times* correspondent, should have remembered.

Leaving *Scamp*, his six-foot dinghy, on the marina pontoon, he turned his back for a moment only to discover it had disappeared. But the joke is on the culprit. Pickthall had dragged the boat on to the pontoon to do some running repairs as *Scamp* had sprung a leak. As *Scamp* has not been seen since, he can only imag-

ine she lies somewhere at the bottom of the Solent and hope the dinghy-thief had a long swim home.

Boating gloating

Hell hath no fury like a boat-builder scorned. Fresh from their triumph in the High Court, John and Jean Walker bought *Blue Now*, their revolutionary trimaran, to Cowes on their way home to Plymouth. After winning £1.45 million in damages from *Yachting World*, who had been less than complimentary in their write-up of the yacht, they underlined their victory by flying pennants bearing the legend "Vindicated". All of which cannot have pleased the *Yachting World* representatives stationed in the marina.

Split loyalties

Cowes Week is very much a family affair but, sometimes, family loyalties can be stretched to the limit when there is a race to be won. The Victory class — celebrating its sixtieth anniversary this year — is home to a sailing dynasty, with Julian Childs sailing *Isabel*. David Childs trying to outdo him in *Zulu* and Rob Childs in hot pursuit in *Zircon*.

However, one gentleman who appears to be flying in the face of fate is Giovanni Bergano, especially as every morning he has to sail *Right on Cue*, his Echells, past *HMS Northumberland*, *Briannia*'s guard ship and the navy's brand spanking new frigate.

ALIX RAMSAY

THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 1 1994
Hall and strike unbeate

Water ruling

Foster takes amateur title at 18

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THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 1 1994

Tension mounts as destination of Curtis Cup hangs in balance

Hall and Walton strike to stretch unbeaten records

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES IN CHATTANOOGA

ITA Butler, the vice-captain of the Great Britain and Ireland Curtis Cup team, from Elm Park in Dublin, gave up smoking a while ago but, yesterday, she was puffing away on a cigarette before breakfast. That was a fair indication of how tense she thought the second and final day of the 28th match at the Honors Course was going to be. And she was not wrong.

Great Britain and Ireland won the foursomes 2-1 to level the match at 6-6, with six singles to come. The last time the match was locked at such a late stage was 30 years ago, in 1964, at Royal Portcawl. Then, the visiting team, the United States, won four of the singles, halved one and lost one.

There was a heart-warming moment early yesterday when it looked as though Great Britain and Ireland would sweep all three foursomes. However, the inexperienced and hitherto untied pairing of Myra McKinnley and Eileen Rose Power, the former Irish champion, from Kilkenny, who was playing for the first time, plummeted from the heady heights of three up after four holes — and again after six — against Carol Semple Thompson and Emilee Klein.

Hall and Walton, who tend

to indulge in birdie binges, started birdie, eagle to be two up against Jill McGill and Sarah Ingram, the United States' top pair. Some sea-sawing later, Walton hit a majestic seven-iron to six feet at the 15th. Hall holed and they were two up again with four to play.

What followed at the short 16th — playing at 168 yards — was a little reminiscent of Monty and Calca-vecchia at the 17th in the Ryder Cup at Kiawah Island, a water pageant of the sinking variety.

GB and Ireland first Saturday

SINGLES: J Hall halved with J McGill. J Walton lost to E Klein 3 and 2. L Walton lost to E Klein 1 hole. M McKinnley lost to E Klein 1 hole. M McKinnley lost to E Klein 1 hole. M McKinnley lost to E Klein 1 hole.

TO PLAY: six singles.

Walton hit a five-iron into the water and was followed in by Ingram. Hall and McGill rebounded and found the green but Great Britain and Ireland three-putted to lose the hole to a double-bogey five.

McGill, nicknamed "Hammer" by her team-mates, then showed why, launching a big drive at the 17th, a par-five of 440 yards. She was 20 yards ahead of Hall, and Walton laid up short of the elevated green with a four-iron. "I wanted to take a five but Julie wanted to be far enough up to

see the pin," Walton said. Then, the Americans had a long discussion.

What followed next was course management gone mad, the Chip Beck syndrome — remember the 15th in the last round of Masters? The shot was 195 yards, from a sloping lie, with a cavernous, five-rake bunker — vast enough to have five rakes in it — ready to catch any ball hit a little left, as was likely given the lie.

Ingram, recognising that one down with two to play was serious, wanted to risk all and go for the green. McGill did not want to be in the bunker and she prevailed. Ingram laid up very short.

McGill then sailed the ball some 15 yards over the green — the pin was at the back — into a tangled mess of undergrowth. Hall pitched to 20 feet to roars of approval from the large contingent of "ladies from Ipswich", her travelling support. Ingram backed, the ball skipped across the green and McGill found herself in the bunker she had hoped to avoid — but in four, not in two. Her sand shot shaved the hole but, when Walton tickled the ball to a foot or so and Ingram missed, it was all over.

Behind, Matthew and Moodie had lost the 15th to be two up on Wendy Ward and Stephanie Sparks but when Sparks hit her tee shot into the water and Matthew made sure she found land, the overall match was tied.

Ingram and Sparks were both carrying injuries — Ingram suffered a muscle spasm at the back of the 17th green — and were delegated to spend the afternoon as the United States cheerleaders during the singles. Power and Kirsty Speck were the non-combatants for Great Britain and Ireland.



Matthew, of Great Britain and Ireland, misses a putt on the 14th at Chattanooga

Water ruling leaves Britain trailing in US wake

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES

CAROL Semple Thompson, who knows a thing or two about such matters, described the Honors Course as "a terrific matchplay course because there's so much trouble — you can really blow a hole". Especially towards the end of a match, with water impinging hugely at the 15th and 16th holes.

Thompson, 45, from Pennsylvania, is playing in her eighth Curtis Cup and her assessment proved accurate throughout the first day on Saturday but nowhere more dramatically than in the last match left on the course in the afternoon. The United States were leading Great Britain and Ireland 4-3, but Catriona Matthew and Janice Moodie were two up with four to play against Jill McGill, the United States amateur champion, and Sarah Ingram, the local heroine.

At the 15th, a par four of 385 yards, with a lake all the way down the left side, Ingram, who had been having intensive treatment on a sore neck and was never happy with her swing, hoicked her seven-iron second shot into the water. The Brits were in a bunker by the green but it seemed the Americans must go three down. However, to the general bafflement of the assembled multi-

ude, the Americans were allowed to drop another ball — on the green. They were now about 30 feet from the hole in three and, when Britain took two to get out of the bunker from a difficult lie, a turnaround of shock, horror proportions seemed certain. Moodie, however, rolled in a 15-foot putt for a bogey five and the upshot was an unlikely half.

At the 16th, a par three over water, Ingram hit a six-iron to four feet to set up a winning American birdie and, at the 17th, she coaxed in a 20-foot downhill putt for a birdie four to square the match. The 18th was halved in par fours and the United States had ended the day a point ahead instead of level. There is no doubt the ruling at the 15th was correct. No less an authority than Michael Bonallack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews, who was standing behind the green in his role as humble spectator and had a perfect view, confirmed it. But golf makes quite a thing of equity and there was nothing equitable about it.

In this case, the lake is a lateral water hazard and, given where the ball last crossed the margin of the hazard, the only place to drop was on the green, which abutted the water. If there had been a collar of rough around the green, the ball would

have had to be dropped there, which would have been fairer. But there was no rough and it meant Britain would have to come from behind to retain the Cup, which Matthew and Julie Hall, the team veterans, claimed suited them perfectly.

Matthew had had a good day, coming from three down to win her singles on the last green, while Hall, who lost the last to McGill to halve her singles, teamed up spectacularly with Lisa Walton, who secured two victories on her debut. Walton and Ellen Port in the foursomes. It was the golf of the day.

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Foster takes amateur title at 18

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

MARK Foster became English amateur golf champion at Moortown on Saturday. The 19-year-old, from Worsop, who won the English boys' title two years ago and became a youth international last month, beat Alan Johnson, of Middlesex, 8 and 7.

Foster finished seven under par. "I felt nervous, yet I played the best golf of my life," he said. "I was hitting the ball right out of the middle of the club and, because my chipping was so good, I was confident of going for the flag the whole time."

Foster left school early and has played golf full-time for the past two years. "For an 18-year-old, I have been through a great deal," he said.

Hugh McKibbin became the Scottish amateur champion when he parred the third extra hole to beat Alan Reid, the Scotland international, at Renfrew. In the longest final since the war, McKibbin, of Troon, Welbeck, clawed his way back from a four-stroke deficit against his rival, from Kilmarnock Barassie.

The Welsh amateur championship was won by Craig Evans, at Royal Portcawl. He beat Mark Smith, 26, from Ross-on-Wye, by 5 and 4.

The victory should delay his defection to the paid ranks Walker until after next year's Walker Cup match, but the 22-year-old, from West Monmouthshire, hinted that financial pressures may force him to turn professional within the next few months. "I would dearly love to play against the Americans here at Portcawl, but being an amateur is a costly business," he said.

Singh's surge proves decisive

FROM MEL WEBB IN STOCKHOLM

VIJAY Singh battered the toughest out of the golf course, seasoned it with birdies and better and left it gently basking in a Swedish oven as he won the Scandinavian Masters at Drottningholm yesterday with a final round of 64 and a total of 268, 20 under par. He won by three shots from Mark McNulty, of Zimbabwe, with Mark Davis, Per Haugrud, of Norway, and Jesper Parnevik, of Sweden, a shot further back.

Singh, 31, who won £108,350, used every ounce of his experience, gathered in a career that has taken him to every continent in the world, to put daylight between himself and a field that had been so closely bunched at the end of the third round that to have forecast a winner would have called for exceptional courage or serious stupidity.

A mere six strokes covered the leading 15 players at the start of the final day and it stayed as close for most of the first nine holes that were

remarkable for the number of birdies they yielded. The last eight men on the course produced three eagles and 22 birdies among them in that stretch, and the leader board operators were having to twinkle like dancing masters to keep the figures straight.

First to show was Parnevik, a hero in his own land even before his odyssey of glorious failure in the Open Championship but elevated almost to superhuman status now.

The big Swede, who had been four off the pace overnight, started with birdies on each of the first three holes to put himself on 14 under par, a shot behind Mark Roe, who birdied the first, and the overnight leader, Davis.

But then along came Singh. The tall, elegant Fijiian had said all week that a back injury was forcing him to operate at only about 70 per cent of his capacity but it did not seem to affect his ability to hit the ball like a shell off the tee.

He also showed the touch of a master surgeon on and around the greens, so precise

went through the turn in 30.18 under par for the tournament, while in front of him Parnevik was on 16 under and McNulty, who had tipped steadily into the picture with an eagle at the 8th, was a shot further back.

There were still pretenders to the crown at that point, but then Singh delivered his two most telling blows of the day when he holed 12-foot putts for birdies at the 10th and 11th. When Parnevik dropped a shot on the 11th, he and McNulty were five in arrears, and although McNulty birdied three holes running from the 15th, his challenge ended when he bogeyed the last.

The serene Singh showed, meanwhile, that his experience on the US PGA Tour, where he now spends half of his competitive year, had paid dividends. He knew he had a winning lead to defend, and for the last seven holes he held on to it with the grim determination of a mother hawk protecting her chicks.

He is a stirring sight when in his pomp. Yesterday was one of those days.

Her closest challengers are Annika Sorenstam, a fellow Swede, and Jill Inkster, of the United States, who led after two rounds, with Gail Graham and Pat Bradley a shot further back.

European Tour victory in each of the last ten years," Davies said after her fifth win of the year.

Davies, four strokes clear of the field at the turn, left her challengers chasing her shadow as she chipped in from 40 feet for a birdie at the 12th before following another birdie at the 16th with an eagle three at the long 17th, where she sank a putt of 20 feet.

Wadsworth, winner of the European Masters earlier this season, was one of only five players to play to par in the final round, her round of 72 moving her sharply up the field.

Helen Alfredsson, who threw away a strong position in the US Women's Open,

was a stroke ahead starting the final round at the £300,000 Ping championship at Canton, Massachusetts, yesterday after a birdie at the final hole, which helped to compensate for bogeys at the 13th and 15th in a round of 70.

"It was very important to keep my composure. I had to try and forget everything that has happened," Alfredsson said.

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Dublin Scores, page 23

Packer's men in command

BY JOHN WATSON

JAMIE Packer's Ellerston Black, the winners of the British Open, took the 24-goal Prince Philip Trophy at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, yesterday with a 12-8 victory over Shaikh Alhamrani's polo team, Palermo.

With Tomás Llorente, their Argentinian, abroad, Palermo brought in the ten-goal Mexican, Memo Gracida, to occupy the No 3 slot opposite his brother, Carlos, another ten-handicapper. Memo Gracida's inclusion modified the Palermo team handicap to 22, so they began two up.

Adrian Wade, of Ellerston, taking passes from Carlos Gracida, slammed home a couple of dashing goals in the first chukka to equalise, and, in the second, Carlos Gracida converted a 40-yarder to give his team a lead it never relinquished. The Mexican partnership of Carlos Gracida and Roberto Gonzalez has always worked like magic, and with two sharp Englishmen, Oliver Taylor and Wade, at either end of the line-up, they constitute the perfect 24-goal combination.

Palermo managed to close the deficit to 7-6 in the fifth chukka, but there was no stopping Packer's men.

The subsidiary Thomas Goode Cup, played between two 20-goal teams over five chukkas, went to Maple Leafs, who beat Les Lions 9-7.

ELLERSTON BLACK: 1, O Taylor (3); 2, R Gonzalez (7); 3, C Gracida (10); back, A Wade (4).

LES LIONS: 1, N Evans (4); 2, T Keyte (5); 3, M Azzaro (9); back, M Gottschalk (2).

MAPLE LEAFS: 1, G Weston (1); 2, T Wilson (3); 3, M Gracida (10); back, M Brown (4).

McRae victory ends disappointing run

COLIN McRae, from Scotland, put a bad year behind him as he swept to a convincing victory in the Rally of New Zealand yesterday. The 25-year-old dominated the event in his Subaru Impreza, bringing to an end a run in which he suffered crashes, car failure and a disqualification that left him with just one point from his six previous rallies this year. "Every driver has a bad run every now and again," McRae said. "This is the best way to answer the critics."

Yesterday's results narrowed the race for the drivers' championship. Didier Auriol, of France, who finished fifth in a Toyota, leads with 75 points from Juha Kankkunen, his team-mate, from Finland, and Carlos Sainz, of Spain, both on 72 points. Kankkunen finished second, while Sainz was eliminated on the first day when the engine failed on his Subaru.

McRae led from the first afternoon of the three-day event and raced along the gravel roads to win by 2min 14sec.

Tarquini crashes out

MOTOR RACING: Alain Menu, of Switzerland, and Steve Soper claimed a victory apiece at a dramatic two-race British Touring Car Championship meeting at Knockhill, in Scotland. The championship leader, Gabriele Tarquini, of Italy, was lucky to escape injury after his Alfa Romeo crashed in the first race.

The Italian had been battling for seventh place with Tim Harvey when Harvey clipped the tail of the Alfa Romeo at the narrow McIlroy's Corner, launching the car into a series of barrel rolls at over 90mph. The car landed back on its wheels and moments later Tarquini was helped from the wreckage badly shaken but otherwise unhurt.

Australian reaches final

TENNIS: Jason Stoltenberg, of Australia, reached his second successive tournament final by beating Jim Courier, the No 4 seed, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1 in the semi-finals of the Canadian Open, in Toronto. After losing the first set, Stoltenberg showed his versatility by changing tactics and forcing the play. He rushed the net more and hit Courier's backhand as the American lost 11 straight games. Stoltenberg now faces Andre Agassi, the No 8 seed, who won the event in 1992 and who beat him in their two previous encounters. Agassi beat Wayne Ferreira, the No 6 seed, from South Africa, 6-4, 7-5.

McCall enlists Steward

BOXING: Emmanuel Steward, who helped Dennis Andries to become a three-time world champion and guided Evander Holyfield to victory over Riddick Bowe, will train Oliver McCall for his World Boxing Council heavyweight championship challenge against Lennox Lewis at Wembley Arena on September 24. McCall has moved with his trainer, Greg Page, to Detroit to seek the advice of Steward, who said in London on Saturday: "Oliver is rough and tough but we have been working on his footwork. His chances of beating Lewis are 50-50 now and I'm sure they will improve."

Evans proves a point

ATHLETICS: Paul Evans proved a point to the British selectors by winning the Bupa Great Welsh Run, in Cardiff, yesterday. Evans, left out of the 10,000 metres squad for the European championships next week, clocked a personal best 28min 23sec, the fastest road time by a Briton this year, over the ten-kilometre course. Richard Nerurkar was second and Julius Koech, of Kenya, third. Evans said: "I came here to prove a point to both myself and the selectors. I let my legs do the talking." Marian Sutton also set a personal best, winning the women's race in 32min 55sec.

Huber cruises to title

TENNIS: Anke Huber, right, the No 1 seed, beat Judith Wiesner, from Austria, 6-3, 6-3 to win the Syria Open clay-court tournament in Maria Lankowitz, Austria, yesterday. Huber, 19, cruised to victory in just under 80 minutes. The German, ranked sixteenth in the world but without a title in the past 12 months, clinched the tournament without dropping a set. "It was a great week for me," she said.



Barada fulfils promise

SQUASH: Ahmed Barada, 17, from Egypt, underlined his rating as the strongest favourite in the 14 years of the world junior men's championship when beating André Muller, from Switzerland, 9-0, 9-0, 9-0 in 19 minutes in the first round at Christchurch yesterday. He meets Ste Van Der Dussen, of Holland, in the second round. Only Adam Toes, the No 2 seed, from Yorkshire, is given much chance of stopping Barada from advancing to a first world title, yet his route to the scheduled final is threatened by two other impressive Egyptians, Omer El Borollosy and Ahmed Fayzi.

Henderson returns

BASKETBALL: Thames Valley Tigers, the Budweiser League champions, have signed Hal Henderson, a six-foot point guard from the United States. Henderson, 24, who went to Furman University in South Carolina, played for Oldham Celts in the 1992-93 season and averaged 24.6 points per match. Mick Bert, the Thames Valley coach, is also hoping to sign Steve Nelson, of Worthing Bears, and Steve Bucknall, the former Los Angeles Lakers player, from Le Mans, to strengthen his squad for the club's European Cup campaign.

Mansell forced out

MOTOR RACING: Nigel Mansell, of Britain, having started in pole position, was forced out of the Marlboro 500 IndyCar race at Michigan National Speedway, last night before he had completed a quarter of the laps. The former world Formula One champion, who won last year's event on the way to the IndyCar World Series championship in his first year in the sport, had achieved pole position by lapping the two-mile oval at 233.738mph — just outside the qualifying record set by his team-mate, Mario Andretti, last year.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET	FOOTBALL
Tatley Bitter Challenge 11.0, final day of three	School: Nottinghamshire v Gloucestershire Cleveland: Somerset v Northamptonshire Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Worcestershire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v South Africa	MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP (final day of two): Leighton Buzzard: Bedfordshire v Cambridgeshire Buckinghamshire v Lancashire Derby: Dorset v Cheshire Banbury CC: Oxfordshire v Herefordshire Barnstaple: Essex v Yorkshire Barnstaple: Kent v Hampshire Old Trafford: Lancashire v Sussex Nottingham High
BRITANNIC ASSURANCE county championship 11.0, final day of four, 100 overs maximum	PRE-SEASON MATCHES: Bromley v Arsenal (7.30), Ipswich v FC Porto (8.00) Oxford United v Aston Villa (7.45) Sheff Wed v Manchester United (8.00) St Johnstone v Luton (7.30) Sunderland v Newcastle (7.30) Wokingham v Newcastle (7.30) Wokingham v Newcastle (7.30)
DURHAM UNIVERSITY: Durham v Yorkshire	
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Somerset	
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Northamptonshire	
UXBRIDGE: Middlesex v Essex	
RAPID CRICKETLINE SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP (final day of three) Southend: Essex v Yorkshire Maidstone: Kent v Hampshire Old Trafford: Lancashire v Sussex Nottingham High	

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Cricket game enters closing stages with fourth and final innings

Declare a team to score quickly in the run chase

JOIN this summer's final run chase in *The Times* First Class XI game by entering the Fourth Innings. For the best judge of cricket talent is a superb prize: JVC Nicon television and video equipment worth more than £1,000, a Sky satellite dish and decoder with one year's free subscription and a bat signed by the England and South African Test players. And for three runners-up, there will be two 1995 county memberships of their choice.

Pick the XI you would like to see and every run your players make and every wicket they take in the last six weeks of the season will count towards your total. Enter as often as you like and use the First Class XI bat to record your selection. *The Times* First Class XI game is produced in association with Canon UK Ltd and the Test and County Cricket Board in an exclusive arrangement. Follow your team's progress in *The Times*, the paper for cricket.

How to play: Pick the team that you think will accumulate the most runs and wickets in the last six weeks of the first-class cricket season. We have listed the players, all registered with the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), and placed them in the following categories: batsmen; all-rounders; wicketkeepers and bowlers.

There are also three secondary categories: captains, one from each county; overseas players, one from each county; and rising stars, promising players as selected by *The Times*.

Your team of 11 must be made up as follows: five batsmen; one all-rounder; one wicketkeeper; four bowlers. No other combination will be accepted and players may only be selected as categorised by *The Times*. (For example, Graeme Hick may only be chosen as an all-rounder, not as a batsman.) Each player has a number which must be used when selecting him for the game.

There are three further restrictions to your selection. 1) In your XI, you must pick one — and no more than one — from the list of captains. For example, if you pick Alec Stewart (captain of Surrey), he will count as captain and batsman. You may not pick another captain, even from another playing category.

2) You must also pick one — and no more than one — of the players listed in the overseas player category. Your rising star may be a batsman, all-rounder, wicketkeeper or bowler.

In addition to the 11 players picked for the team, you must select one reserve for each of the primary categories (batsmen, all-rounders, wicketkeeper, bowlers). No captains, overseas players or rising stars may be selected as reserves. These reserves will only become active in the event of a first-choice player being officially declared inactive (for reasons of injury) for the rest of the season by *The Times* First Class XI panel. In that case your reserve will be automatically activated and his score from that moment will be added to the injured player's total. Only one replacement will be allowed in each of the four primary

categories. A player declared inactive cannot re-enter. How to score: Scores will be measured by runs (the aggregate runs scored by all 11 players); wickets (the wickets taken by all 11 players); wicketkeeping dismissals (catches and stumpings made by your wicketkeeper).

Each run will count as one point, each wicket as 20 points. Each wicketkeeper's dismissal as 20 points (the last two categories will be listed under the heading wickets). The total of runs and wickets will represent the entrant's total team score. The object of the Fourth Innings of *The Times* First Class XI is to select the 11 players who will accumulate the most points between August 11 and September 19.

In the event of a tie, competitors will be separated by counting the score of their reserves, the highest total winning. If that is insufficient, the score of the rising star will be decisive. If a further tie-break is necessary in the Fourth Innings competition, its form will be decided by *The Times* First Class XI panel.

All matches in the period deemed to be first-class by the TCCB (five, four or three days) will count, including Cornhill Insurance Test matches, Britannia Assurance county championship and Telford Bitter Challenge (county v touring team matches). One day matches will not count. At the end of each round of matches, *The Times* will publish the list of categorised names and their updated aggregate points.

How to enter: The Fourth Innings, entries for which must be received by noon on Wednesday August 10, is the last chance to play First Class XI cricket this season. The winner will be the entrant who has the highest points score after the final matches on September 19 and their name will be published in *The Times* with the team names and scores for the leading 100 competitors.



THE TIMES

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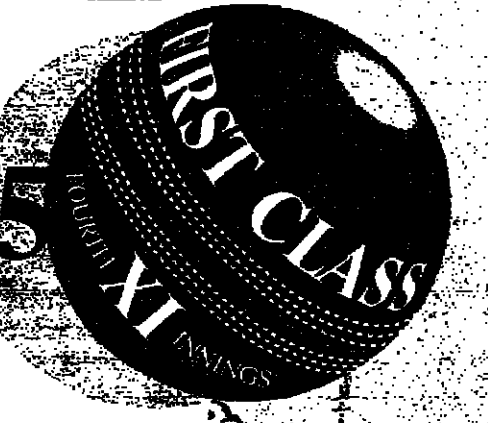
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Slow bowlers to dominate busy end of season

Spinners can prove a shrewd choice in the selection of a successful Fourth Innings team, Simon Wilde suggests

The Fourth Innings offers readers of *The Times* a final opportunity this summer to test their skills as a selector. The game covers first-class matches played between August 11 and September 19, the final day of the season.

With the Britannia Assurance county championship building up to an exciting finish, with several teams involved in the hunt for prize-money, and the tour by South Africa reaching its climax, the last six weeks of the season should witness some hard-fought contests.

The period contains six rounds of championship matches and two fixtures involving the touring South Africans: the third Test match against England at the Oval and a three-day match against Glamorgan at Pontypridd.

All the counties will play at least five championship matches and Lancashire, Leicestershire, Worcestershire and Yorkshire have six first-class matches because of their fixture with the touring team.

The opportunities for first-class cricket will be curtailed for some England representatives. Those chosen for the Texaco Trophy one-day internationals against South Africa on August 25 and 27 will miss one championship fixture as a result — unless they play for Derbyshire, Essex, Gloucestershire or Somerset, who are not involved in the round of championship matches on those dates.

However, because their counties are involved in six rounds of championship matches, players such as Michael Atherton and John Crawley, of Lancashire,

Graeme Hick and Steven Rhodes, of Worcestershire, and Darren Gough and Craig White, of Yorkshire, will still be able to appear in five first-class matches (the Oval Test match and four championship games) even if they are called on regularly by England.

Alec Stewart, on the other hand, would play in only four first-class matches: three for Surrey in the championship, plus the Oval Test match.

In addition, several championship players have been named in the England under-19 party of 13 to play a series of youth Test matches against their Indian counterparts between August 11 and September 11. These matches are played over four days, but are not deemed to be first-class by the Test and County Cricket Board, so are not included in the Fourth Innings game.

Those most seriously affected are Michael Vaughan, the England under-19 captain, and Marcus Trescothick, two of our rising stars who have established themselves in the Yorkshire and Somerset teams respectively. Trescothick will miss two championship matches as a consequence, while Vaughan and his Yorkshire team-mate, Chris Silverwood, miss three.

This final stage of the season is likely to be a busy time for the slow bowlers. One option for the enterprising entrant might therefore be to select a team whose four bowlers and all-rounder are all spinners. The leading candidates might be Embury and Tufnell, of Middlesex, and Such and Childs, of Essex.

FOURTH INNINGS

August

11-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP
Colchester: Essex v Surrey
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Northamptonshire
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Durham
Leicester: Leicestershire v Warwickshire
Lancaster: Lancashire v Yorkshire
Loughborough: Leicestershire v Somerset
Essex: Essex v Derbyshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Nottinghamshire
Headingley: Yorkshire v Lancashire

12-TETLEY BITTER CHALLENGE
Pontypridd: Glamorgan v South Africa

13-THIRD CORNHILL TEST MATCH
THE OVAL: ENGLAND v SOUTH AFRICA

BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Derby: Derbyshire v Kent
Hartlepool: Durham v Glamorgan
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Northamptonshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Middlesex

Weston-super-Mare: Somerset v Essex
Kiddminster: Worcestershire v Nottinghamshire
Nottingham: Nottinghamshire v Lancashire
Scarborough: Yorkshire v Warwickshire
25-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Cardiff: Glamorgan v Leicestershire
Portsmouth: Hampshire v Durham
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Kent

Trant Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Lancashire

The Oval: Surrey v Middlesex
Glamorgan: Glamorgan v Warwickshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Yorkshire

30-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Chelmsford: Essex v Sussex
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Leicestershire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Warwickshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Glamorgan
Taunton: Somerset v Northamptonshire
Stoke-on-Trent: Lancashire v Hampshire
Sheffield: Yorkshire v Derbyshire

September

8-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Derby: Derbyshire v Essex
Stoke-on-Trent: Durham v Lancashire
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Worcestershire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Hampshire

15-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Chelmsford: Essex v Northamptonshire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire
Southampton: Hampshire v Glamorgan
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Lancashire
Trant Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Hampshire

19-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Taunton: Somerset v Derbyshire
The Oval: Surrey v Kent
Hove: Sussex v Yorkshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Durham

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- Only applications made through *The Times* First Class XI Fourth Innings telephone lines will be accepted from readers in the UK and Channel Islands.
- They must be received by noon on Wednesday, August 10, 1994. There is no limit to the number of telephone applications any person or household may make. The 24-hour lines are open now.
- Only players published in *The Times* First Class XI Fourth Innings list will be accepted into our competition. Incorrect selections will be accepted, but will be null and void with no refund. No correspondence related to players selected will be entered into.
- Entries must consist of 15 players (11 first choice and four reserves) from the published list and must include one captain, one overseas player and one rising star as categorised in the list. Of your 11, five must be batsmen, one an all-rounder, one a wicketkeeper and four bowlers. One each of the four reserves must be a batsman, all-rounder, wicketkeeper or bowler. None of the reserves may be captains, overseas players or rising stars. No player can be picked twice.
- The Times independent panel of experts will provide updated records of each player's performance on a regular basis.
- Insoluble or incomplete applications will not be accepted. The computer's record of the entry will be considered to be the entry.
- Entry is only open to readers over the age of 18.
- The first prize will go to the team with the highest total score. If there is more than one entrant with the same total of points, the winner will be decided by a toss of a coin. We will investigate complaints but our decision is final and we will not enter into correspondence regarding the competition.
- Promotional and explanatory copy relating to *The Times* First Class XI Fourth Innings form part of the terms and conditions for participation.
- Calls charged at 39p per minute plus 4p per minute at other times. Calls should last around six minutes.
- The competition is not open to employees of News International, their families or their agents.

FOURTH INNINGS PLAYERS IN THE TIMES FIRST CLASS XI GAME

Batsmen

Pick five players and a reserve from this category

001. C J Adams (Derbyshire)
002. J C Adams (Nottinghamshire)
003. G F Aheron (Nottinghamshire)
004. Neil Din (Warwickshire)
005. M A Aheron (Lancashire)
006. C W J Aheron (Sussex)
007. M Aheron (Derbyshire)
008. R J Bailey (Northamptonshire)
009. J J BARNETT (Derbyshire)
010. J J BARNETT (Derbyshire)
011. D J BARNETT (Derbyshire)
012. T J BARNETT (Derbyshire)
013. D J BARNETT (Derbyshire)
014. E C Broad (Gloucestershire)
015. A D Broad (Gloucestershire)
016. D Byles (Yorkshire)
017. D J Carr (Middlesex)
018. P J Carr (Gloucestershire)
019. R M F Cox (Hampshire)
020. J P Cresswell (Lancashire)
021. M A Cresswell (Nottinghamshire)
022. T S CURTIS (Worcestershire)
023. J A Daley (Durham)
024. W A Dassar (Nottinghamshire)
025. D B D'Oliveira (Worcestershire)
026. H A Farbrace (Lancashire)
027. H A Farbrace (Lancashire)
028. H A Farbrace (Lancashire)
029. H A Farbrace (Lancashire)
030. A Farnham (Northamptonshire)
031. G Fowler (Durham)
032. J E R Gailan (Lancashire)
033. J E R Gailan (Lancashire)
034. J E R Gailan (Lancashire)
035. P Grayson (Yorkshire)
036. G Greenhalgh (Sussex)
037. J W Hall (Surrey)
038. T H C Hancock (Gloucestershire)
039. R J Hadden (Somerset)
040. A N HAYBURN (Somerset)
041. D L Haynes (Middlesex)
042. D L Haynes (Middlesex)
043. G Hinks (Gloucestershire)
044. G D Hodgson (Gloucestershire)
045. A J Hogg (Surrey)
046. A J Hogg (Surrey)
047. S Hutton (Durham)
048. R C Iram (Essex)
049. S P James (Glamorgan)
050. J J Johnson (Nottinghamshire)
051. M Keech (Hampshire)
052. S A Kellert (Yorkshire)
053. N V Knight (Durham)
054. N V Knight (Durham)
055. C L Laro (Warwickshire)
056. M N Laro (Warwickshire)
057. W Laro (Warwickshire)
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Overseas players

Pick one player and a reserve from this category

067. T C Middleton (Hampshire)
068. A J Mole (Warwickshire)
069. T M Moody (Worcestershire)
070. H MOORE (Gloucestershire)
071. J E Morns (Durham)
072. R S M Morns (Hampshire)
073. R S M Morns (Hampshire)
074. M C J NICHOLAS (Hampshire)
075. T J G O'Gorman (Derbyshire)
076. D J O'Gorman (Derbyshire)
077. T L Penney (Warwickshire)
078. P R Pollard (Nottinghamshire)
079. P J Pritchard (Essex)
080. M R Ramnarain (Middlesex)
081. J D Ratcliffe (Warwickshire)
082. R B Richardson (Yorkshire)
083. D D Robinson (Essex)
084. R B Robinson (Essex)
085. R T ROBINSON (Nottinghamshire)
086. A S Roins (Derbyshire)
087. M A Roins (Derbyshire)
088. M A Roins (Derbyshire)
089. A C H Seymour (Worcestershire)
090. N Shalton (Durham)
091. B F Smith (Lancashire)
092. J Smith (Durham)
093. J Smith (Durham)
094. N J Speck (Lancashire)
095. A W Smith (Surrey)
096. D M Smith (Sussex)
097. M F Spang (Sussex)
098. A J STEWART (Surrey)
099. V P Terry (Hampshire)
100. G P Thorpe (Surrey)
101. S P Treacher (Lancashire)
102. M E Trescothick (Somerset)
103. R G Twoose (Warwickshire)

All-rounders

Pick one player and a reserve from this category

104. M P Vaughan (Yorkshire)
105. D M Ward (Surrey)
106. R Ward (Kent)
107. R Ward (Kent)
108. A P Wells (Sussex)
109. C W Wells (Derbyshire)
110. W B C Wells (Derbyshire)
111. J J Whitaker (Lancashire)
112. M G N Windows (Gloucestershire)
113. A J Wright (Gloucestershire)
114. M W Aylmer (Gloucestershire)
115. D J Aylmer (Gloucestershire)
116. P BARNERIDGE (Durham)
117. D J Cape (Northamptonshire)
118. G Chappell (Lancashire)
119. V P Clarke (Somerset)
120. D G Cork (Derbyshire)
121. R B C Cork (Gloucestershire)
122. A C Cummins (Durham)
123. K M Curran (Northamptonshire)
124. A G Curran (Northamptonshire)
125. P A J DeFreitas (Derbyshire)
126. J E Embury (Middlesex)
127. K B Egan (Hampshire)
128. M A Farnham (Middlesex)
129. M V Farnham (Kent)
130. P J Hargreaves (Worcestershire)
131. G A Hick (Worcestershire)
132. R L Hogg (Kent)
133. R L Hogg (Kent)
134. K D James (Hampshire)
135. S J Lamb (Worcestershire)
136. R P Leffers (Glamorgan)
137. C C Lewis (Nottinghamshire)

Wicketkeepers

Williams captures silver as British cyclists impress

Over the weekend, Great Britain shared some of the spotlight, dominated by Russians and Americans, as the cycling events drew substantial crowds at the finishing line, in the vast Palace Square in front of the Hermitage winter palace museum here in St Petersburg, and along the banks of the Neva. The people of St Petersburg are beginning to understand being an international city, a Russian Olympic committee member observed with satisfaction.

On Saturday, David Williams, the British criterium champion, split the leading Russians to take the silver medal in the 125-kilometre road race. Yesterday, a fierce duel between Americans and Russians in the women's 44-kilometre criterium was punctuated intermittently by Lindsay Clarke and Sally Boyden, who finished sixth and eighth ahead of the powerful Swiss, Germans and Dutch.

Sweltering, sauna-like conditions on both days reduced riders to haggard, sweat-soaked exhaustion. Emily Pankhurst would have been proud of the rebuke from Brooke Blackwelder, of the United States, the women's gold medal-winner, to a Russian interviewer who suggested the event was too tough for women. Through red, salt-encrusted eyes, Blackwelder told him with a smile: "You just don't understand, you are being ridiculous."

The women's race consists of 30 laps, with points for the first four across the line on each alternate lap, which requires a combination of team tactics and ten sprint "finishes". Blackwelder, Karen Bliss-Livingston and Karen Dunne had built a commanding lead individually after 18 laps, even though the competitors remained bunched as a pack on the alternate tactical laps.

Among them, the Americans had been individually first in every sprint except on



DAVID MILLER

At the Goodwill Games

The tenth and fourteenth laps, won by Olga Khorotova and Clarke. Although Nina Pinyeva, the leading Russian, took third place on the twentieth and final lap, worth double points, Dunne's earlier total earned the bronze medal. The prolonged applause from the Russian crowd as the three Stars and Stripes were raised, echoing round the huge square, was just one of the past week's small tributes to the achievement of Ted Turner in creating a festival aimed at uniting the world's former ideological rivals.

Blackwelder will make selection for the Olympic road race in Atlanta her next objective. She was fourth in the women's Tour de France last year and is one of a small number of competitors on the new United States women's professional circuit. She competes in a \$36,000 (about £24,000) prize-money race in Pennsylvania next week, having taken the gold medal yesterday from Bliss-Livingston, the United States criterium champion, who finished on the same points total by winning the last-lap sprint.

Boyden, from Hull, was second in the British track sprint championship. After earlier second and fourth places, she made a break going into the final 2.2-kilometre lap, but could not sustain her lead for more than 600 metres after two days without food because of a stomach upset.

She had failed to make the Commonwealth Games team after a poor sprint trials performance, even though she had beaten all but Maxine Johnson of the selected team in the recent national road race.

The same England team will compete in both Commonwealth races without a reserve. "I'll concentrate on the sprint event for Atlanta selection," Boyden said. Williams, 28, from Southampton, had cycled the race of his life on Saturday to finish in a dead heat, in 2hr 44min 33sec, with Vacheslav Dzhanvanyan, 25, a Russian who lives and trains in the Caucasus mountains and got the gold medal verdict by a wheel-width. The intense heat suited Dzhanvanyan, who hopes to turn professional with an Italian team and had the benefit of continuous crowd support.

"It was very hot, very bumpy over the whole course, and very fast," Williams said. "The Russian was stronger over the last two laps, and I failed to catch him."

It was a desperate finish as the two riders swept down Million Street beside the Neva and swung into Palace Square, the pair having shaken off Igor Dukhnenko, who finished 91 seconds down.

The leaders were messing around, jockeying, and I took off on the last lap," Williams said. "Dzhanvanyan came with me and it was just the two of us. Then he pulled ahead, I left it until the last 100 metres, and just missed it."

In two years as a professional, Williams failed to make enough money to survive, even though winning stages on leading tours, so he became reinstated as an amateur, and works as a cycle sales representative. The Commonwealth Games, now an open event, might have included Chris Boardman, but he is concentrating on the forthcoming world championships in Sicily.

United States defend their realm

Peter Tatlow on the continuing domination of the lacrosse World Cup by the Americans

The United States confirmed their domination of lacrosse when they beat Australia 21-7 to retain the World Cup at Bury Football Club on Saturday. The United States have now won the title six times in the seven tournaments since the series was inaugurated in 1967.

Of the 30 games the Americans have played in the competition, they have won 29. They failed only once, in England in 1978, when Canada beat them, but even then their 17-16 defeat came after extra time.

Mark Millon, the leading scorer in the series just completed, with 26 goals, opened the scoring on Saturday as the Americans raced 7-3 ahead in the first quarter and took a commanding 11-5 lead into half-time.

With such a solid defence, the United States could slow the game down by playing possession lacrosse. The tactic, however, did not stop them from scoring ten more goals, as the professional Americans overran their part-time opponents.

Dave Pietramala, the defender, gave a fine all-round performance, proving a force in midfield and accurate in attack, scoring two goals to finish his international career on a high note.

For the United States opponents, however, there is a chance of light at the end of the long tunnel. At the end of the game, the Americans paid tribute to the young and fit Australians, saying that by 1998, when the World Cup is next staged, at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Maryland, they would be a powerful force.

Although England managed to finish in their customary fourth place, they had a pretty rough time coping with the game's powers. But England, too, have reason to be encouraged, as close on



Gordon Purdie, of Australia, is challenged by Joe Breschi in the World Cup final. The United States retained the trophy, winning 21-7. Photograph: Bob Collier

200,000 youngsters have played lacrosse recently and the elite will soon be working their way up.

There is also the prospect of a European championship, after the inauguration of a

first division in the World Cup. It catered for emerging teams, from Wales, Scotland, Sweden, the Czech Republic and Germany. Scotland beat Wales 12-7 in the final for the new Centurion Trophy.

RESULTS: Semi-finals: Canada 17 Australia 18; England 3 United States 25. Final: United States 21 Australia 7. Play-offs: Third: England 10 Canada 25. Fifth: Quebec Nationale 19 Japan 18. Final positions: 1, United States; 2, Australia; 3, Canada; 4, England; 5, Quebec Nationale; 6, Japan; 7, Scotland; 8, Sweden; 9, Germany.

Ireland's sprint secures trophy for Britain

FROM MIKE ROSEWELL IN HAZEWINKEL, BELGIUM

THE outcome of two days' rowing competition hinged on the final race of the day here yesterday, when the British junior B team won the Coupe de la Jeunesse by one point.

At the end of racing on Saturday, undertaken in temperatures in the 90s, Britain were second in the eight-nation league, nine points adrift of France, and being pushed by Switzerland. A thunderstorm yesterday morning seemed to suit the British, and the men's coxed and coxed fours improved their Saturday placings. Peter Robertson and Mohammed Ziauddin, in the double scull, took gold from the French in a late burst after lying third until the last 250 metres.

With the coxed pair and four holding their places, and with Martin Chandler, a substitute yesterday in the single sculls, improving by three places on the Saturday performance of an ailing Reinis Berzins, the men's team was looking a likely winner.

The women's four improved, the coxed four slipped ominously, to France, and so the overall trophy depended on the men's eights, an event in which Britain, with a Saturday gold, could not improve. The French crew, fourth on Saturday, would share the trophy with a similar placing yesterday.

The British eight remained calm and had the race won after 500 metres. They could do no more, watching France in the vital fourth place, until, in the run-in to the line, the Irish came to life, passing France on the line to give Britain the trophy.

A haul of 19 medals, including six golds, "far exceeded all expectations", according to Lawrence Chiari, the Great Britain assistant team manager. The Great Britain A team, already training in Munich for the junior world championships, which start on Wednesday, will take heart.

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THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 1 1994

THEATRE

Fringe

PERA: John Higgins

From

Ill-p



THEATRE page 28

Louise Gold cracks the whip in a Chichester celebration of Noël Coward and Cole Porter

ARTS

BOOKS page 28

From slavery to sublime scenery: British travellers go in search of North America



Fringe benefits for London

Some of Edinburgh's most enterprising performance venues will soon have southern outposts. Simon Tait reports

For years the Edinburgh Fringe has been accused of over-reaching itself and threatening to swamp the festival proper. Now it has finally bowed to the inevitable. It is moving to London.

Or at least, the top echelon of it. The three main venues for Fringe events — the Assembly Rooms, the Gilded Balloon and the Pleasance — already share their marketing. Now the first two have plans to open "dedicated venues" in London. Christopher Richardson, who created the Pleasance in Edinburgh's unfashionable South Side university quarter ten years ago, is to open the London Pleasance in the autumn. This also will be off the thespian's normal territory — near the Caledonian Road in Islington — and Richardson promises that it will "bring some of the excitement southwards".

Meanwhile, William Burdett-Coutts — chief eminence of the Assembly — also happens to be the new director of the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith. And he is planning to transfer not only Assembly Rooms shows for his first season (opening in September), but also some from the Gilded Balloon and at least one show from the Edinburgh International Festival itself.

Burdett-Coutts says he needs the spirit of the Assembly Rooms to revive the Riverside. In his first September season he will be transferring such Assembly shows as *Under Milk Wood*, *Performing Burton* and Jack Klaff's one-man show, along with comedians Alan Davies and Phil Kay from the Gilded Balloon. "It's become almost traditional that the Riverside is not doing well," Burdett-Coutts says. "It hasn't got the following any more. And although we can't reproduce the extraordinary atmosphere that the Assembly Rooms has for three weeks, we can generate some of the same energy."

The usual three-week life of Fringe shows would be extended to six or eight weeks, with perhaps two or three months of touring built in. But there is more to the scheme than trying to catch the echo of Assembly laughter. Over the next three years Burdett-Coutts intends to make the Riverside a full partner with the Assembly Rooms, so that for the first time the Edinburgh venue will produce its own shows in the Fringe, shows which may have started in Hammersmith. They may



Beyond the Fringe: William Burdett-Coutts of the Assembly Rooms (left) and Christopher Richardson of the Pleasance at work in London



even share the production costs.

And while he has had difficulties with Edinburgh District Council — whose latest idea was to evict the box office from the Assembly Rooms into a Portakabin on the pavement outside — he has found Hammersmith and Fulham Borough Council more obliging. He has persuaded them to sell the Studios to the Riverside Trust for £1, and he is negotiating a £500,000 mortgage to raise improvement funds.

This week he hopes to hear from the planning committee that he has approval to moor the town of Poole's old Sandbanks Ferry on the Thames outside the Studios. This will give the Riverside a riverside for the first time (there is no accessible river frontage at present), and a fifth performance space as well as a restaurant. "With

perfect," he says, "completely flexible, and with the pub downstairs there's a built-in club atmosphere. It's the ideal way to revive this north Caledonian Road area. What we can do here is what we've always been able to do in Edinburgh: give new talent a platform."

The Pleasance London will have a dedication to children's theatre, and a Christmas show is already lined up. "The trick is to make it a two or three-show a day venue, not just one, catering for different audiences."

He has had encouragement from Islington whose arts officer has promised help, but he needs £100,000 to get the first season started at the end of October. "We will bring down shows from Edinburgh, of course,

and we'll bring down people to help put them on."

So what is the significance of the London-Edinburgh link? "It's hard for people to try out in Edinburgh," Burdett-Coutts says. "It's such a hot-house that if you take something there and it doesn't work it can affect your work for the whole year. We can take some of the heat off."

Richardson adds: "What we want to do is give a life after Edinburgh to some of the best acts, and give London some of the spirit of the Fringe. We think there's room for that."

The Edinburgh Festival opens on August 14. Booking numbers: 031-225 5256 (International Festival), 031-225 5138 (Fringe), 031-225 2428 (Assembly), 031-225 2151 (Gilded Balloon), 031-556 6550 (Pleasance)

PROMS 1994: A night for Turnage

Mighty current of inspiration

As the composer himself has said, Mark-Anthony Turnage's recent orchestral piece, *Drowned Out*, is emphatically not a musical translation of the William Golding novel *Pincher Martin*, on which it is based, and certainly has nothing to do with the novel's apocalyptic aspects. Its splendid London premiere by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under Sir Stanislas Rattle last Thursday — televised live — showed it to be a vivid, broad and above all hugely confident meditation on the terror of dying. There are echoes of Mahler in the rhythm of its theme and the initially murky scoring. The pace fluctuates just as our perceptions and recollections of time do.

With wailing saxophones and often a *Rite of Spring*-like brutality (Turnage is refreshingly unselfconscious about picking up influences) comes horror, anger, panic, though underneath the raw energy we have come to expect rules a current of lyricism. The self-imposed cleansing process to which Turnage subjected his music in the course of his residency at Birmingham has clearly been productive, broadening not just the themes but the entire scope of his language, enabling him to achieve a new order, to show the inherent in the various things he uses. Thrilling as the piece may be, but it is also one of real musical substance.

This superb Prom, closed with another watery work, Debussy's *La Mer*, which Rattle always gives with admirable lucidity. Here he cleverly exploited the separating properties of this hall's acoustics, delineating each fragment (the work is a kind of mosaic) with utmost care, yet still giving the impression of a symphonic organism.

The evening began in the great forest of Sibelius's last substantial piece, *Tapiola*, whose form grows from spare materials. Rattle respected every note, every colour, giving not to overemphasise himself, which is as it should be in this strange, impressive music.

The CBSO was on first-rate form throughout, but Marina Ewing's singing of Messiaen's *Poèmes pour Mi* came as a serious disappointment. Ewing is eminently beautiful, but her voice proved insufficiently disciplined, and often insu-

standly powerful, to handle these songs. Sometimes she seemed unable to control the colours that emerged; sometimes her intonation was suspect; and often she seemed to think that you sing Messiaen just like you sing Berlioz.

The following evening the music-making was of a slightly different order, when the Spanish conductor Arturo Tassone stood in front of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. There were bad signs in Schubert's Sixth Symphony: odd that Latin performers tend not to allow light and shade into such music. Schubert was only 20 when he wrote this work, so to treat it as though it were full of peasant weight is to misunderstand. But Turnage's way with heavy details of calculation, played over as Rattle would never have allowed.

Boris Vioin. Concerto equally demands a delicate balance between extremes that neither Turnage nor his soloist, Kyoko Takemura, found. It makes a refreshing change to find a Japanese violinist not inside of protocol and who seems for all her rich sound to be blessed with the gift of possible fallibility; of such things are real performances made. But the piece was carefully shaped, the tempo often slow, the balance often off-kilter, so that the music seems able to float effortlessly as they should.

The balance was also suggested in Berlioz's *Sinfonia*, the climax of the concert, where the voices of Electric Phoenix were overamplified. The piece became more of a concerto for them rather than an interweaving of instrumental and vocal sounds where fragments rise momentarily to the surface and then submerge again. Yet this masterpiece of illusion and illusion, exhilarating and touching and challenging as it is, can withstand such distortions and survive. It did here, despite the fact that too many critics had ended. One despises this as a classic work now nearly three decades old, with even on its most superficial level, sounds that are colourless; polished, and I would have thought, cutting to anyone willing to lend half an ear.

STEPHEN PETTIT

OPERA: John Higgins on a striking new staging of *Don Giovanni* at the Salzburg Festival

Patrice Chéreau, once the wunderkind of the French theatre and the Bayreuth Ring, and now a contemplative 50, has chosen Salzburg for his return to opera. Or rather Salzburg has chosen him. When Daniel Barenboim was musical king of Paris a *Don Giovanni* was planned with him for the Bastille. But Paris and Barenboim parted company with some acrimony. Conductor and director worked together on Wozzeck. Gérard Mortier, with a sharp eye trained to the controversial, stepped in and invited them to Salzburg. So Barenboim conducts his first opera at the festival and Chéreau works there for the first time.

For much of the evening Mozart found Chéreau most chill and austere mood. The singers were invited to use broad arm gestures as though in some forgotten tragedy by Victor Hugo. There was much rolling on the floor and clutching of the scenery. The latter, by Chéreau's old collaborator

From gloom to doom

Richard Peduzzi, consisted of revolving towers stretching high above the proscenium to block out all light. Rectangular gashes for windows looked like sunken eye sockets. It helped with the disguises and heavy exits, but made Seville as bleak and anonymous as a Stalinist new town.

But Chéreau, having lulled his audience into believing in a sterile Seville, has a trick to deliver. Or rather a thunderbolt. In the graveyard scene two massive heads emerge from the earth and, at the invitation to supper, that of the Commendatore rolls over like a boulder in nodding assent. And so to the final supper where the first dash of colour is allowed. The stone guest arrives not only in person but in the shape of a massive meteorite. It smashes through Peduzzi's set and pinions Giovanni to his own dining room floor while the



Furlanetto and Maifano

Commendatore (the excellent Matti Salminen) stalks the stage swathed in a shroud and lots of dry ice. A true coup de théâtre. Ferruccio Furlanetto's handling of these final moments did much to atone for a

Giovanni which earlier had been worryingly anonymous and gracelessly rough. Bryn Terfel as Leporello consistently outshone his superior, a revenge perhaps for being consistently outflanked and buffeted. But viciousness can be learnt. Terfel extracted every drop of pain while enumerating Giovanni's "catalogue" to Elvira. Great singing, and great theatre.

Elvira herself is first seen as a crumpled, crying heap at the side of the stage, like some fugitive from *Elektra*. In a production which emphasises the self-seekingness of human-kind she is the loneliest figure. Catherine Maifano, though, gives her guts as well as neuroses.

Cecilia Bartoli makes Zerlina the sexpot of Seville, eager to move up the social order when Giovanni offers her the chance and ready with the recuperative powers of her body when

Masetto (Andreas Kohn) has been beaten within an inch of his life. Bartoli was another of the evening's clear successes.

Not so Lella Cuberli, whose pinched tone as Donna Anna had trouble in commanding the expanses of the large Festival Theatre. Peter Seifert's brawny and very masculine Otavio lacked nothing in vocal strength, but his mummy tenor could have done with more suavity.

And this was the quality also lacking in Barenboim's contribution to the evening with the Vienna Philharmonic. The gloomy, threatening notes of the overture forecast a dark three hours ahead, a deliberate reflection of Chéreau's thoughts on *Don Giovanni*. But whereas Chéreau constantly kept the opera on the move, Barenboim perched himself, sometimes to the detriment of his singers. This was a joyless, unrelaxed and not very theatrical reading, and at the curtain calls Barenboim looked tense and lonely. Another of Chéreau's Seville citizens, perhaps,

remembering. The detail that the length of the film allows — each of the three in this series runs to two hours — brings out the full consequences of the strategic and tactical errors as well as providing a riveting account of the prisoner-of-war experience.

In an era when Japan is rightly admired and envied, this is an excellent suit from the standpoint of international trade and diplomacy. Yet one, perhaps two, generations now occupy Britain armed with an ignorance of the Second World War as deadly as any weapon the Japanese rolled into Hong Kong. But are those generations watching television at 7pm on a summer Sunday?

PETER BARNARD

TELEVISION REVIEW: An outstanding documentary series

Ill-prepared for slaughter

The dispatch of cannon fodder to mount a token defence is nothing new, but lambasts are no less slaughtered for having forewarners. The Canadians sent to defend Hong Kong against the Japanese in 1941 are not among the most famous examples in military history, although they deserve to be.

Several controversies still rumble about this matter, including the question of whether the British military, which had a dispute with Winston Churchill over whether intervention was desirable, deliberately sent ill-trained Canadians to reinforce the small British garrison.

That is the position taken by *The Valour and the Horror*, an outstanding three-part Ca-

nadian series which began on Channel 4 last night with a controversial account of the fall of Hong Kong. It must certainly be said that for every conspiracy theory there is a cock-up theory of equal attractiveness.

In the case of Hong Kong there is a view that the British simply misread Japanese intentions after the sweep through China, and/or hopelessly underestimated the strength of the Japanese force to be ranged against Hong Kong. Japan used 50,000 men

to take the colony; the British estimated 5,000.

Whichever theory suits, a Canadian force of 2,000 men, so underprepared they had to be taught to assemble rifles en route to the Far East, was overrun by the Japanese. Many died. The survivors, brutally treated by the Japanese, came to envy the dead.

The merit of *The Valour and the Horror*, amid so much anniversary war material, is that it brings a foreign perspective to a scenario normally played out from a

British standpoint. We have tended to accept that Hong Kong, like Singapore, was a pawn on a distant part of the board that not even Britain's mighty knights could protect. That may be no more than the simple truth, but from a Canadian standpoint the question is legitimate: why us? Why, indeed, anyone, if the purpose was to make a vain defence look valiant.

Last night's film had the usual sources — newsreel footage, actors reading letters from soldiers and veterans

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LONDON

BBC HENRY WOOD PRIZES Commended to the 1891 Birmingham Festival, David's Requiem mowed its feet from performance. Liber Poles, the conductor of the Czech Philharmonic, tonight conducted his other orchestra, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, with Coachman's Requiem making his first debut.

Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, SW7 (071-582 3212). Tonight, 7.30pm.

ANDRAK OF FIRE Stephen Dredg's hilarious but also touching account of a transsexual's obsession with a love return to London before making its way north. James Holmes plays the vocal of a hero, disavowed a cult, it will be appearing at the Edinburgh Festival where it originated a year ago before starting a UK tour in September.

Thameside, Auburn High Street, W8 (071-738 1000). Tonight-Sat 8pm; mat Sat, 5pm.

ROYAL BALLET Antony Page's new Shostakovich ballet, *Requiem*, makes its Covent Garden debut. The colourful score and anti-chorography are matched by bold design from artist Bruce McCann. Also on the same bill is *Aspen's* sublime romance, *A Month in the Country*, and a gorgeous picture of Benet's work.

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, WC2 (071-340 1065/1911). Tonight, 7.30pm.

TODAY'S EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Paul Haynes

ELSEWHERE

BURTON International Gilbert and Sullivan Festival. The year's festival features some of the world's top amateur performers by top amateur societies from around the UK and the USA.

Open House, Water Street, E3 (0208 72190). Tonight, 7.30pm, until Aug 12.

BIRMINGHAM The Big Town Playboys offer an up-tempo, infectious brand of rhythm and blues. The group have performed live with Eric Clapton, Robert Plant and Jeff Beck, and on record with Clapton and Beck.

Reverend Scott's, Broad Street, D1-643 (0203 4525). Tonight-Sat, doors open 7.30pm; music from 8pm.

LEEDS The National Youth Music Theatre presents *Whistle Down the Wind*, a musical adaptation of the classic film. 38 Yorkshire schoolchildren form a cast of 40 others from around the country.

Quarry Theatre, West Yorkshire Playhouse, (0532-442111) Mon-Fri 7.30pm, Sat 8.30pm, mat Wed 2pm and Sat 3pm. Until Aug 13.

THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of theatre showing in London

House full, returns only

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Almeida, Almeida Street, N1 071-359 4404. Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Wed and Sat, 4pm.

THE MIRACLES WORKER. Jimmy Seagrove and Catherine Hearn as a teacher and blind, deaf pupil in a touching, unadorned production of this classic play.

Comedy, Panton Street, SW1 071-867 1065. Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat 8.15pm. Mat Thurs, 3pm until Aug 4, Wed, 3pm from Aug 8, Sat, 5pm.

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THEATRE: A delightful celebration of the music and wit of Noël Coward and Cole Porter

Doubly de-lovely evening of song

Let's Do It
Chichester

THE setting is Art Deco but not too much so: a rectilinear mosaic of glass, a sinuous rail snaking down a staircase. There is room enough on the wide stage for two grand pianos and two round sofas, and the rest of the space is floor, where David Kerrigan's company of six celebratory Noël and Cole, their music their lyrics, their wit.

This year is no anniversary year. Porter would have been 103 last month and Coward 95 next Christmas, but pleasure needs no calendar to justify its appearance. After a slowish opening medley, and some all-right renderings of two or three other songs, Peter Greenwell sits down at one of the pianos to give us "Mrs Worthington", and from this moment on the evening becomes a party.

With his port-wine voice, and a twinkle in his eye to match the twinkle of his patent-leather shoes, Greenwell brings an air of mischief to the proceedings. You feel almost certain he will be polite to present company, but there's no telling what he might reveal about absent friends. At conveying exasperation he is splendid. Replying to the inopportune Worthington mother he ascends from the polite evasions of the first refrain to the rage of the last: "She's a vile girl and uglier than mortal sin," he snarls, jabbing his fingers down at the keyboard.

The show's only structural pretensions are an occasional bracketing of a pair of somewhat similar songs. Otherwise Kerrigan rouses back and forth over the two men's prolific working lives, balancing a tender ballad against the helterskelter rhyming of a list song, saucy character number against a serious or seriously intended piece. The nursery-rhyme tune of Coward's "London Pride" may be nothing special, and his "Matelot" is soppy, but "Twentieth Century Blues" packs great

feeling into the steady beat of the lines. The strong, clear voices of Louise Gold and Liz Robertson catch and convey the weariness, the protest and the resignation.

Though hers is the heart that belongs to Daddy, Robertson comes across as more the demure type, where Gold looks a tougher cookie and proves a dab hand with the whip in Porter's "Brush Up Your Shakespeare". Her voice effortlessly manages the octave leap in "The Physician" but I wish she had included the line where he jumps a double hurdle as she shakes her pelvic girdle, because she would have shaken it so well.

The show brings back to the stage Pat Kirkwood, whose career stretches back to the Cole Porter musicals of the 1930s. Still enviably nimble, she begins Porter's beguine and, in "You're The Top", ably gets her tongue round "You're the Louvre museum", one of the trickiest lines he ever wrote.

Kerrigan is very funny singing "Nina", backed by the girls energetically wielding maracas, and Robin Ray races almost word-perfectly through "Mad Dogs". The only dud song is "Were Thine That Special Face" from *Kiss Me Kate* — the title is enough to tell you how poor it will be — and only serious complaint about a show which gives such de-lovely fun is its trick of blending the songs together. I'm sure it's ingenious but Coward's three famous waltzes each demand the freedom to spread their musical phrases without being overtaken by the neighbours.

JEREMY KINGSTON



Louise Gold and Liz Robertson: Robertson comes over as the demure type; Gold is a tougher cookie and proves a dab hand with the whip

POP: Unusually melodious high-octane techno

Foghorns, rainmakers and a trouser press

IF MEDALS were to be awarded to bands for exceptional tenacity in the face of record company indifference, then the Grid would have enough to make a Chelsea Pensioner blush. This is not to say that the Grid's central duo — Richard Norris and David Ball (of Soft Cell fame) — are either long in the tooth or that their present contractual relationship is anything less than rosy. Their recent single, "Swamp Thing", is gracefully sliding down from the upper echelons of the national chart, while *Evolver*, their forthcoming third album, is destined for similar heights. However, because such success follows on some lean times and some severely underpromoted records, it is especially pleasing that the band are at last getting the attention they deserve.

And for this homecoming concert attention could be measured in degrees Fahrenheit. As the opening foghorns of "Wake Up" signalled the band's arrival

on stage, the audience were peeling off as many clothes as decency allowed. By the time the fiercely ticking bass line to "Boon!" began, moisture was dripping from the ceiling. Despite such heated appreciations, Norris and Ball remain shy frontmen. They prefer to deflect the limelight towards their technically intricate music, which for live purposes is augmented by the presence of sax player Alex Gifford and percussionist Pablo Cook, who — strange to relate — counts a Corby trouser press among his instruments. With the duo sheltered behind their keyboards, the audience's focus rested on a bank of 20 TV monitors which flashed out a series of highly synchronised images of geometric patterns and rotating monochrome Platonic shapes.

The Grid specialise in a high-octane, twanging techno which values melody as much as textures and which they are adept at shaping into song and instrumental form alike. This is an unusual flexibility, not often found among members of the techno community. Although works like "Flotation" and the band's next single, "Rollercoaster", speed by with a dramatic intensity which is peculiar to the Grid, their crisp production values would suggest that, somewhere in the band's psyche, Kraftwerk occupy a special place.

As Roger Dinsdale came on to reproduce his banjo solo on "Swamp Thing", Norris and Ball increased their pace for one last sprint. Steam from the audience now rose to meet the dripping ceiling. The Grid, capable of so much, can add rainmaking to their credit, and that is, by anyone's standards, remarkable.

LOUISE GRAY

JAZZ: A quintet with respect for their musical elders

Antidotes to attitude

route: sheer hard work. Adams, the son of variety performer Bruce Adams, played his first professional gig at 12, won TV's *Opportunity Knocks* at 14 (an appearance sponsored by UK trumpet virtuoso Nat Gonella), and toured the country's clubs in a jazz cabaret act with his father immediately after leaving school.

He has subsequently played with the BBC Scottish Radio Orchestra, but earned his living in pit bands, dance halls and, for four years, in comedian Freddie Starr's backing band. Despite his considerable reputation among

fellow musicians, however, his debut recording, *One Foot in the Gutter*, appeared only two years ago.

Adams's frontline partner Barnes has played in almost every conceivable jazz-related context, from the hard bop band led by drummer Tommy Chase to the classy mainstream outfit fronted by Humphrey Lyttelton: from the light-hearted pastiches of the Pasadena Roof Orchestra to the serious big band music of Britain's foremost jazz composer, Mike Westbrook. Voted 1993's top UK alto player, he is also currently part of the frontline of the stellar

Bruce Adams/
Alan Barnes Quintet
Ronnie Scott's

fellow musicians, however, his debut recording, *One Foot in the Gutter*, appeared only two years ago.

NEW RELEASES

BOILING POINT Quirk, maverick and "Lynchian" early garage romp from Japanese cult film Taisaku Iizuka, made in 1980.

ICA (071-560 3647)

NECRONOMICON (15) Clumsy horror compendium inspired by H.P. Lovecraft's stories with Bruce Payne, David Warner, and sundry creatures from the depths.

MGM Panton Street (071-330 0331). Plaza (0600 888797).

NORTH (PG) Whimsical musical from director Rob Reiner, with Ewan McGregor as the child searching the globe for the perfect parents.

MGM (071-352 5036).

ODEURS Kensington (0426 914666). Leicester Square (0426 914666). Swire Cottage (0426 914666).

PARIS PRIMA (18) Blooded author's hopes sexual adventures will enhance creativity. Out, perennials Canadian drama directed by Gerard O'Connell, with Leslie Hope.

MGM Panton Street (071-330 0331).

THE SANDLOT KIDS (PG) Band of pre-adolescent boys, playing kids in the summer of '62. David McKee Evans directs.

Warner (071-437 4319). UCI (071-732 3332).

THUMBELINA (U) Ingenu cartoon version of the Hans Christian Andersen tale.

THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 1 1994

BOOKS 29

At sea in the New World

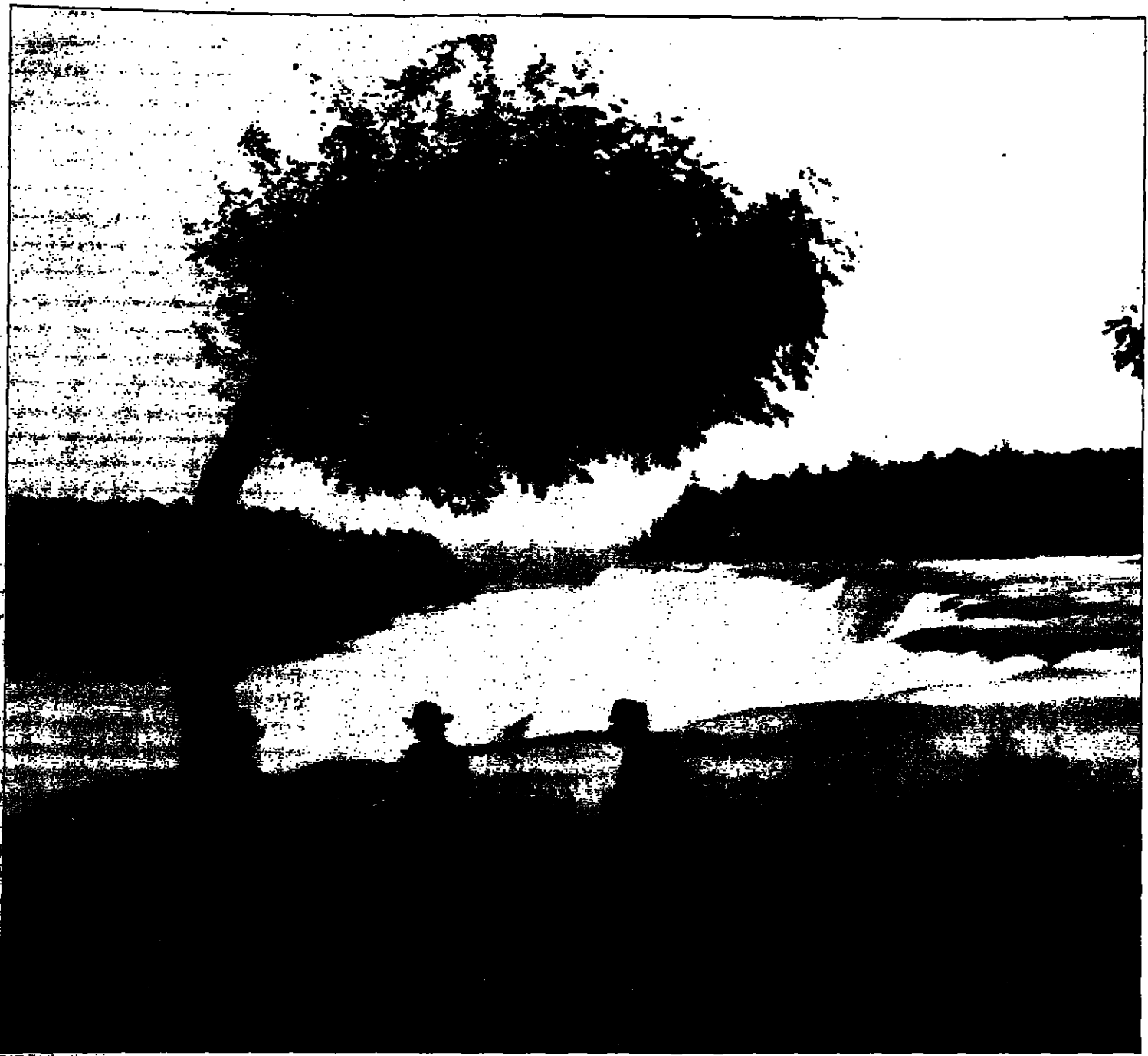
Flora Fraser on the customs that shocked and the landscapes that thrilled the intrepid visitors from the mother country

Two of the five Englishwomen in search of America whom Richard Mullen writes about became bywords in that land. When Fanny Trollope published her waspish *Domestic Manners of the Americans* in England in 1832, one of her many objections was to gentlemen at the theatre showing their "entire rear" as they sat, backs to the stage, on the rail of their box. This, when illustrated by her French artist companion, Hervieu, in burlesque style, touched a nerve in the American hide. For two decades after, the cry, "Trollope, Trollope" was to be heard in American theatres, directed at similar offenders.

Frances, or Fanny Wright, a young heiress from Dundee who preached emancipation from slavery, then from religion and finally from matrimony, had once been a disciple of Lafayette. She was referred to in the House of Representatives in 1844 in a debate about military chaplains whereupon a Congressman declared irritably that he had never seen her, never read her, knew not of her, yet "I feel now her spectre haunts the imagination of politicians in want of capital."

Her story is intertwined with that of Fanny Trollope, who joined and, as swiftly, fled—the educational colony for slaves at Natchez which the other Fanny established in the 1820s. Mrs Trollope set up her own enterprise in Cincinnati or "Porkopolis", a "large" "Greece-Morocco-gothic-Chinese" looking grand bazaar. Neither venture was successful. Mrs Trollope travelled on to Baltimore, and Fanny Wright took her 30 slaves to Haiti.

Mullen describes his select band of women in close and scholarly, though readable, detail. The character of Rebecca Burland, a Yorkshire woman who emigrated with her family to Illinois, emerges strongly, and the struggle of settler life is well evoked. Devout Methodists, the Burlands sadly had no clothes fit for church on the anniversary of their arrival in the New World, but things improve. Although the privileged travels of Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley and her daughter Victoria—who published her travel book aged 13—include visits to Presidents past and future, it is a disappointing chapter of the book. Mullen, however, cheers up when he investigates the mysterious life and authorship of Catherine Hopley, which brings in



Almost all British travellers were enraptured by America's scenery. This is the view of the sublime Niagara made by the photographer William England in 1859 and reproduced in *Pierre Berton's Picture Book of Niagara Falls*, published by Robert Hale at £15.99

BIRDS OF PASSAGE
Five Englishwomen in Search of America
By Richard Mullen
Duckworth, £17.99

EARLY TRAVELLERS
IN NORTH AMERICA
Eyewitness Reports from the First Visitors to the New World
By Charles Miller
Alan Sutton, £16.99

the wake of the Civil War and flagellation in British schools. In the 1830s, Josiah Quincy reviled the Trollopes, the Fiddlers, the Halls, and the Hamiltons... These birds of passage have skimmed over this country," he wrote from America to Sir Augustus Foster, "like vultures" over the surface of the Carolinas, pouncing upon whatever is corrupt, and passing by whatever is sound or beautiful as adapted neither to their taste nor scent."

The President of Harvard was referring to authors of British travel books about North America at a time when his country was immature. "Washington half-buff, the Southern states 'slave' states and Chicago a mere infant. The actress Fanny Kemble, who married an heir to 700 slaves, observed perspicaciously: "The two nations, mother and daughter though they be, can no more understand each other than I and my children can."

Almost all British travellers, however, were in raptures over the scenery. The Niagara Falls caused visitors to shudder at its sublime cataracts. Isabella Bird waxed lyrical over Lake Tahoe. Charles Miller's *Early Travellers in North America* is a very enjoyable and well assembled compendium of excerpts from the writings of the above

"vultures"—and of over 50 others, from Cobbett to Wilde—who travelled in America and Canada in the last century. Sir Richard Burton discovered not the Niagara Falls, already a top tourist spot, but the art of scalping. Other Americans were less forthcoming.

When a guest in a hotel enquired after a missing item of laundry, he was told by the clerk: "You must have counted wrong. Nobody wants your things." Everyone complained of the American male's habit of

spitting out tobacco juice where he chose, which spoilt their clothes. And all American children were spoilt. Kipling was succinct: the American, he said, "has no meals. He stuffs for ten minutes three times a day." In the settlements existence was a struggle. In the small towns and even cities there was fun to be had by the effete products of European culture at the expense of the aspirant American sophisticate long into the 19th century. Oscar Wilde threw up his arms in despair: "An art patron—one who in his day had been a miner—actually used the railway company for damages because the plaster cast of Venus de Milo, which he had imported from Paris, had been delivered minus the arms." And the artlover won his case.

In the potting shed

Christopher Hawtree

GRAHAM GREENE:
The Man Within
By Michael Sheldon
Heinemann, £20

Three years ago Michael Sheldon, a professor of English in Indiana, was planning a book about Virginia Woolf when Graham Greene died, prompting his publisher to suggest this dramatic switch of subject.

Many air miles later, here is the sour, 500-page book in which all quotation from Greene's works both published and unpublished was forbidden by his estate. It appears a week after an amateur one by Anthony Mockler and a month ahead of a second fat volume by Norman Sherry. That Greene would have been happiest without a biography is no secret. It is no contradiction that he enjoyed the lives of others, wrote one himself, and planned more. Sheldon rightly claims that "interpreting the significance of that work is big enough for at least two biographers". But many who knew Greene would not talk to Sheldon and some that did, such as Oliver Walston, are rueful.

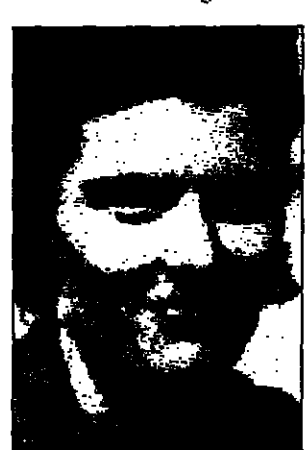
Sheldon disapproves of the sex which lurks everywhere. A phrase here, another there produces a tower of innuendo. Greene's cousin Barbara accompanied him to Liberia and "if she did manage to keep him at bay for three months, she was indeed a woman of admirable fortitude". He takes literally the banter that Greene and Catherine Walston planned copulation upon every high altar in Italy.

Convinced that Greene was also homosexual, Sheldon sneers at his association with the homosexual author Norman Douglas and throws in the hearsay of a postman on Capri to set the stage for such passing assertions as Soho's offering "ample opportunities for encounters in the street with willing women or men".

Three hundred and fifty pages later Truman Capote spent a lot of time studying his new friend's palm trying to tell his fortune, but their friendship was platonic, according to Greene. Sheldon even questions the long holiday with the Ibsen translator, Michael Meyer: "One must

conclude that their relationship was strictly a friendly one."

It becomes clearer and clearer that Sheldon, who confesses "a shameless devotion to voyeurism", loathes Greene. Turn to page 210. More sex. This time it's adolescent girls, and the assertion that "the novelist Francis King was familiar with stories in Brighton that



Catherine Walston: lover

Greene sought out teenaged girls". Sheldon's patchy notes do not amplify this, so I turned to King for details. It transpired to be nothing more than higher gossip heard at several removes from someone still living with such a taste (and, apparently, supplies). This is scarcely evidence.

All this is as nothing beside another illegal activity. Murder. By taking "clues" scattered throughout Greene's work, Sheldon suggests that Greene was guilty of the murder of a woman part of whose body turned up in a trunk at Brighton station in 1934 and who has never been identified. He speculates that to assuage his guilt Greene

perhaps concealed the identity of his victim in the echoing names of some of his fictional characters: Crole, Crowle, Crowder, Rowe.

It is as if two men wrote the book, this febrile one and another, rather more scholarly one whose methods of linking together disparate references can appear to stay on the rails. Early on, for example, he draws our attention to Greene's obsession with potting sheds and shows that rather than the legendary games of Russian roulette, Greene, less glamorously, attempted to hang himself while an adolescent and was saved by a heroic gardener.

The similarities that Sheldon uncovers between his early unsatisfactory novel of Carlisle Spain, *Rumour at Nightfall* and *The Quiet American* also show Greene the eternal professional, never wasting his material.

Even when illuminating, Sheldon has little style. One almost senses an eye straying from the lap-top to the in-flight movie. Greene, good or bad, does not come to life. One needs to know about him before reading what amounts to an eccentric, extended footnote. It is far from full. No mention here of his cousin Christopher Isherwood or friend Anthony Burgess. Overlooked is Victoria Ocampo, one of the four women he loved best; and his sister Elisabeth, just glimpsed at SIS. Nothing about Edienne Leroux, the South African writer whom Greene encouraged, and three sentences on his publisher Max Reinhardt.

Mercifully, Greene was no saint. But Sheldon is so set on showing this that his book never frees itself from its subject's undoubted obsessions. Graham Greene remains his own man.

The painting *In a Hot Country* 1979-82, which accompanied Marina Valzey's review last Thursday, was from the book *Howard Hodgkin* by Andrew Graham-Dixon.

SCIENCE FICTION

Love in an alien climate

LOVE IS a many-gendered thing. Gwyneth Jones's *North Wind* (Gollancz, £15.99) blows away male-female concepts of sexuality with a sardonic power to make this story of outsiders on the run into a romance that, in my reading, is unique in science fiction. And inordinately touching.

In doing so Jones confirms the virtuosity of her first SF novel, *White Queen*, to which this is a loosely tethered sequel, and establishes her own creative honesty by noting literary sources: from Edith M. Dell via Kipling to the film director Wim Wenders. She could also have added Kurosawa's movie *Walkers on Tigers' Tails*, in which a Samurai transports the porcelain-precious burden of royalty through hostile territory.

It is, though, all very much her own world of skewed insight and eerie tension. The weird conflict between conquered humans and alien Aleutians is not only physical, but metaphysical. While humans exist in biological and chemical separateness, the "Looties" are hermaphroditic, telepathic baboons dwelling in a common self, a cloud of shared presence.

The half-caste Sid Carton (there's a reason for his Dickensian name), takes his Aleutian master's crippled offspring away from the devastation of an anti-alien rebellion. His dual-sexed charge becomes Bella, their love *bellissima*. The ultimate in miscegenation—tabooed passion between same-gendered disparate species—becomes an affirmation of the togetherness of all living things.

To balance the gravity of that idea the novel swarms with comic invention, from the quest for instantaneous, faster-than-light travel to an explanation of cricket to a disbelieving Bella. But it is the love-story that haunts the mind long after reading. Erotic and affectionate love here is never having to say you're sorry—for being different.

IMMORTALITY is the basis of Bella's way of life, but in Greg Egan's *Permutation City* (Millennium, £14.99) it is a biological value imposed by computers. For those who can afford it, personal characteristics are downloaded into Copies, whole-body simulations that come with their own virtual realities. But what is a boon for the disabled is a disability for others. The hero, Paul Durham, offers succor for those to whom the cards of identity are wrongly dealt.

For all its lurid technospeak and fevered jargon this is about an ancient, and scary, solipsism, the notion that life is being assembled only nanoseconds ahead of our very own perception of it. The implications

ations jolt to a frightening degree as Egan piles up the paradoxes with *The Church Of The God Who Makes No Difference* and chaos-theory manifestations. An Australian, he is a comparatively new voice in science fiction, but it is what he has to say, not the garish way he has to say it, which makes him one of the genre's great ideas men.

The short stories in Ian Watson's *The Coming Of Vertumnus* (Gollancz, £15.99) are so spring-loaded with wit and intelligence they could, with advantage in some cases, be extended into novels. From a clutch dealing with the surreal (which way is blue? from *The Odour Of Cuckoo Cigarettes*) to the appalling concentration-camp block de-



Jones: sardonic power

voted to writing "The Bible In Blood") the title story itself deserves further exploration. Jill, a politically incorrect young art historian in an eco-intimidated world, cocks a snook at green fascism with an undermining book on a 16th-century artist whose nature-inspired paintings are much in vogue—a visual fruit and nut case. But she draws down the wrath of those who themselves are about to bring the Holy Roman Empire down upon the modern world, and is designer-dressed to a new way of seeing. Frightening, sarcastic and of a substance to be taken further.

Anne McCaffrey has taken her "brainships" far too far already with *The Ship Who Searched*, written with Mercedes Lackey, and *Partnership*, written with Margaret Ball (both Orbit, £16.99). The idea of anthropomorphising the central intelligence steering space patrols is a good one and *Partnership's* tie-in between a virus-maimed child and a ship searching for the organism fascinates.

But the writing has all the enthusiastic mawkishness to be found in her *Dragonriders* series, a tweriness in which "Oh, dear!" is the limit of expressed exasperation.

TOM HUTCHINSON

Bogs, bards, and Behan

NIALL Rudd's book falls in the category of growing-up-in-Ireland-yesterday which some readers might think to find predictable. It avoids the expected, though, by reason of its author being neither Papist Republican nor Ascendancy. Rudd's background was middle-class and Methodist, all red-cushioned pews and rugged and brilliantine, and he grew up in suburban Clontarf before attending college in Belfast during the Second World War and then completing his studies at Trinity College, Dublin. A beguiling blend of affection and astuteness, his book is indeed just what it claims—a portrait of bourgeois Ireland, 1930-1950.

Rudd seems caught between several worlds while not quite belonging to any of them. A sceptical Prodigal in a theocracy as a boy, he moves on to be required to defend Eire's neutrality among Ulster-Scots in wartime Belfast. Being an outsider suits his sensibility. In later life Rudd has earned his living as a professor of Latin in English universities, and is respected for his translations of Horace and Juvenal.

The poet P.J. Kavanagh is about as Irish as the Bronte sisters—which is to say that he is of Irish extraction, though born and brought up in England. His father wrote the *ITMA* scripts for Tommy Handley. This inheritance does no harm to Kavanagh's compilation *Voices in Ireland*, which ranges north and south, up airy mountain and down rushy glen, from untranslatable feuding bards to Seamus the Famous, in his own words "an attempt at a journey round the Irish imagination. I do not know a better companion for a literary tourist on the house in Ireland."



P.J. Kavanagh: a journey around the Irish imagination

Robert Nye

PALE GREEN, LIGHT ORANGE
A Portrait of Bourgeois Ireland, 1930-1950
By Niall Rudd
The Lilliput Press,
4 Rosemount Terrace, Arbour Hill, Dublin 7, £8.99
paperback original

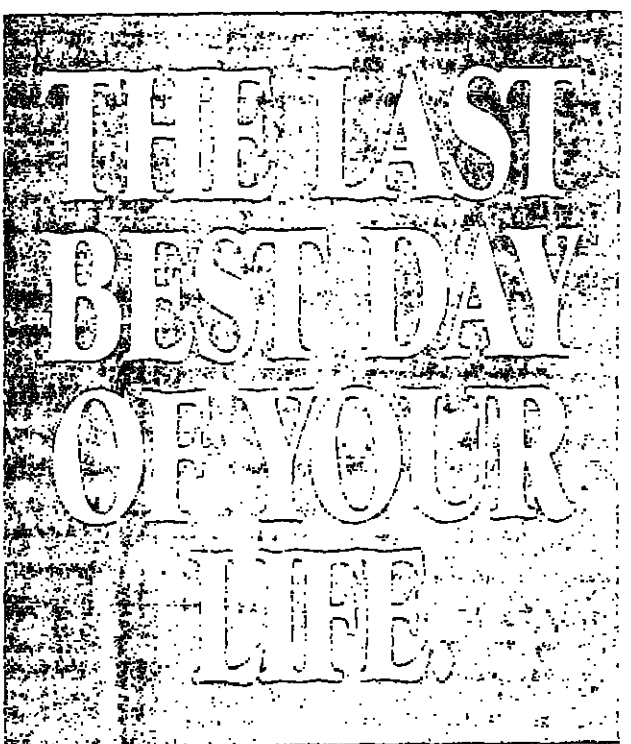
VOICES IN IRELAND
A Traveller's Literary Companion
By P.J. Kavanagh
John Murray, £19.99

Kavanagh sees the island past and present through its poets, which occasionally leads him into talk of entering "Patrick Kavanagh Country", and the like, but is for the most part conducive to a fine particularity. In fact, even when he slips into that "Patrick Kavanagh Country" mode he is careful to point out that this is what the local signposts say, and to remind us that Patrick Kavanagh himself both loved and loathed the region, and that he was in any case not born in the house which now

claims to be his birthplace. A nice mix of romance and realism gives this book its tone.

The overall view of its subject is about the same as Heinrich Böll's of "this utterly un-uniform unity which is Ireland". But while it describes Swift's little church at Kilroot as "dripping with melancholy", it also treats us to a vision of Brendan Behan performing "Maud Gonne at the microphone" with a towel over his head.

The compiler, confronted by any Irish landscape, seems to know everything which anyone else has ever said about it. At one point he even refers us to the right place for a description of what it is like to be sucked into an Irish bog. That place being Iris Murdoch's novel *The Unicorn*. The author should not imply, however, that the castle where Edmund Spenser wrote *The Faerie Queene* is open to the public, since all that is left of it stands next to a bird sanctuary, on private land, surrounded by fields of barley, and protected by electric fences.



Margi Clarke wore hot pants and a glitter top. Helen Lederer starred in a revue, playing Miss MacDracula, a cleaning lady.

This week in The Times Educational Supplement, a dozen famous people describe their final day at school.

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EDUCATION

As a new Labour leader and Education Secretary put teaching top of the agenda, two experts offer insight and advice

Blair's local influence

The Opposition's 'white paper' could be a vital blueprint if theory is put into practice, says Stuart Maclure

Any Blair wants to project himself as a politician with a new vision. How better to do this, then, than by talking about education, which is about equipping people for the kind of world he wants?

John Major did the same when he took up the prime-ministerial reins. So did Presidents Bush and Clinton. The rhetoric is tempting and easy, but there has to be more to it than this. What the new leader of the Labour Party must offer in developing the "white paper" he launched last week is a patient and objective consideration of where we go from here.

This is a pretty tall order, seeing that the 1996-97 general election campaign seems already to have begun, and discussion is concentrating exclusively on the political issues. Every opinion is reviewed by winners and losers; commentators are obsessed with tactics rather than strategy.

So, instead of standing back and taking a careful look at the mixture of success and failure that has been achieved in the seven hectic years since Kenneth Baker's Education Reform Act hit the statute book, we are asked to focus on the widest gaps between the party programmes and how to make them wider. Anything less is regarded as wimpishness.

No one can ignore the magnitude of the changes Mr Baker and his four successors as Education Secretary have brought about. The ground rules have been re-written. The relationship between the centre and the periphery has been totally changed. Old financial links have been swept away and new ones

imposed. A welter of quangos has shot up alongside the local authorities, taking over many of their functions. A national curriculum has been decreed. Choice has been widened within the system as a whole, if not for very many individual customers. The gap in provision at the pre-school level has been demonstrated and both parties seem likely to go into the next election with promises to fill it.

With so much change there is an obvious need to take stock. Labour's white paper is written in the confrontational mode which convention demands, but with inevitable qualifications. Mr Blair has endorsed the twin pillars of the Education Reform Act — the national curriculum (including testing and assessment) and local management of schools. This endorsement is extremely important. If he means what he says, a great deal follows from it.

All the references to strengthening local democratic control have to be read in the light of this. Working out exactly what, in the new dispensation, should be the scope for elected local politicians in the management of public education is a formidable task which Labour must tackle. No Labour education minister wants local Labour or Conservative politicians to have effective control over money if they are going to use it to frustrate the policies of the central government. And, without some financial freedom, responsible local government is impossible. Labour has to spell out how it believes democratic authority should be shared between the national and the local franchise.

Conservative rhetoric about



"What Tony Blair must offer in developing the white paper is an objective consideration of where we go"

choice is based on the same market metaphor that has been applied to the Health Service reforms. In education, the market analogy has become less and less convincing and now occupies less and less space in the thinking of ministers. It was always a think-tank toy rather than a policy tool.

Grant-maintained (GM) schools were meant to give the market a chance to develop. The fact is that it has become steadily more difficult to sell this idea. There is little doubt that the GM school was intended to become the norm — at any rate for secondary schools — but this will not happen

in this Parliament. There is talk of more legislation to force the issue, which would be a reversal of earlier reliance on free parental votes.

If all schools (or even all secondary schools) were to be grant-maintained, then a funding agency for schools would be logical. If only some are, sharing responsibility between the local authorities and the agency simply promises trouble. Mr Blair's cautious remarks about the reimposition of local democratic influence sound eminently sensible, especially if this were part of a re-thinking of local management to give all schools the best deal possible.

It is the Conservative hedge-podge of quangos that needs spe-

cial justification, not Labour's preference for democratic control. Other Western countries run well-accepted public education systems through public institutions. Labour is in the mainstream; just about the only people dazed by Conservative think-tank market metaphors are a few American states with their own peculiar problems.

Labour's trump card would be to show it has the will and ability to develop broad-based education policies, the ownership of which can be shared rather than reserved as the spoils of political war. The white paper makes a promising start, but there's a long way to go.

● The author is the former editor of The Times Educational Supplement

Don't let the cream curdle

Vivian Anthony warns against the lowering of A-level standards

The arrival of a new Education Secretary and a new Leader of the Labour Party will open up old debates and may even produce a few new ideas. The pressure for change will swing to the post-GCSE stage or even to the development of a genuine 14-to-19 curriculum.

Tony Blair appears to be clear that he wants to see the end of Advanced level and Gillian Shephard may be more willing than her predecessors as Education Secretary to consider the issue. The Headmasters' Conference is interested, not in the title or even the current structure of A level, but the maintenance of standards and the availability of courses which are challenging even to the most able.

It is easy to imagine that any reforms post-GCSE will lead to a lowering of standards, and these worries surfaced last year when Robin Wilson, the then HMC chairman, asked if A level had passed its sell-by date. What we have to define is that essential element of A level which has to be defended.

In the understandable rush to provide for the needs of a much larger proportion of sixth-formers and college students, it would be surprising if there were not pressures to allow standards to find a level that could be reached by those who have found A level too demanding. It is at best deluding to suggest that 60 per cent of the age group can reach the same standards as those achieved until recently by 20 per cent.

Careful monitoring must continue for some years before we can be convinced that the relevant vocational qualifications are of the same standard as A level.

There is no dishonesty in recognising that in academic terms some students can achieve higher standards than others. Nor is it appropriate that all students should follow the same level of

academic course. The development of a range of courses that emphasise the practical rather than the theoretical is admirable. But their strength is that they cater for different abilities and meet different needs to those of A-level courses. What is needed is a system that unifies all these courses under a single umbrella which brings parity of esteem, rather than an attempt at academic equivalence.

There are some students who want to go on studying academic subjects after GCSE, but are not able or mature enough to cope with a full A-level programme and would prefer an "intermediate" level. The needs of the most able and the intermediate are in danger of going by default as the Government sticks rigidly to its triple track (A/AS, vocational) and the Labour Party seeks a system which pretends that all students are of similar ability.

The problem will be reinforced if those institutions responsible for maintaining the highest standards are threatened. We share doubts about the value of comparisons based on raw examination results, but even the early attempts at value-added analysis suggest that the highest standards are being achieved in independent schools, grammar schools and grant-maintained schools, in that order.

Far from restricting the opportunities for pupils from low-income families to share in this success by abolishing the Assisted Places Scheme, Mr Blair (and indeed Mrs Shephard) should be looking for ways of expanding the scheme.

The value added across the ability range in independent schools suggests they offer good value for money. We hope Mr Blair and Mrs Shephard will recognise the need for a strong independent sector to help to maintain educational standards.

● The author is secretary of the Headmasters' Conference

Cornering a foreign field

Schools that follow the British system, taught in English, are flourishing on the Continent

As more British companies move into continental Europe, there is a growing demand for British schools to teach the children of their employees, many of whom are sent abroad on two- or three-year contracts and want to take their families with them.

To meet the new demands for a British education away from home, the British School of Paris is engaged in a £2 million redevelopment scheme to provide new classroom blocks, a refectory and a sports hall at its senior school on the banks of the Seine in the opulent western suburb of Croissy. The first stage was officially opened in June, marking the school's 40th anniversary.

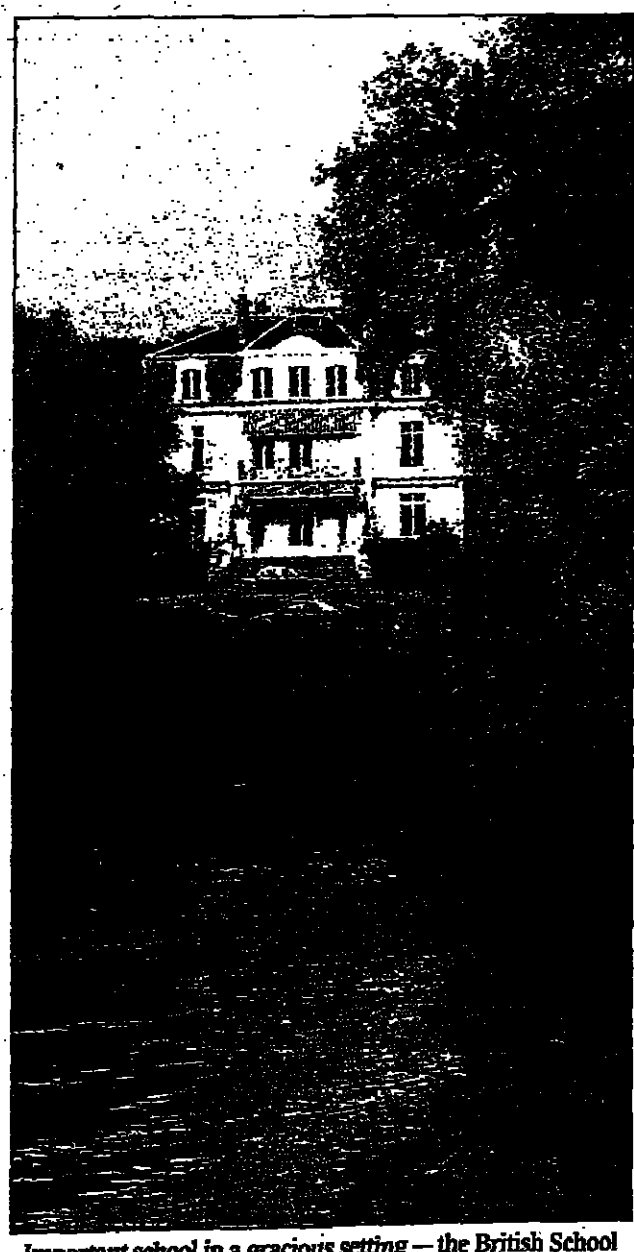
In the past ten years, the school — which takes students from the ages of four to 18 — has grown from 500 pupils to more than 600, with 320 in the senior school, and 300 in the lower. About 70 per cent of the pupils are British, but 32 countries make up the total complement, ranging from Australians to Zimbabweans, many of them the children of diplomats.

The Americans, however, have their own school. The 250 or so companies that have children of employees in the school also range from A to Z — from Aer Lingus to Zimmer. The school has received gifts from companies and individuals — the musician Jean-Michel Jarre, for example, presented it with electronic keyboards.

Martin Honour, the principal, says it is essential for schools like his to follow the national curriculum while staying flexible. Most pupils spend only two or three years in Paris, although there are exceptions — his own children among them — who have gone right through the school.

The school has even carried out the national curriculum assessments which have caused such controversy in Britain. "There are a number of difficulties associated with the assessment, but what we do not have are any of the political difficulties faced by schools in the UK," Mr Honour says.

"But, if necessary, we will exercise our right as an independent school not to be bound by the provisions of the Education Reform Act if they clash with local interests — such as modern languages." In 1993, pupils at the non-selective school achieved 85 per cent of passes at A to C



Important school in a gracious setting — the British School of Paris is currently undergoing a £2 million redevelopment

grade and, at A level, 75 per cent of passes at A to C. The school admits a number of pupils from Britain who want to complete their A levels abroad. There are no longer any boarding facilities but arrangements are made for living with mostly French local families, overseen and approved by the school. Mr Honour says: "Host families are of particular interest to pupils who come to Paris to do their A levels, especially if they are studying French. It also allows families living

outside Paris, where a British education may be inadequate or non-existent, to obtain suitable teaching. "The presence of international companies in the provinces has resulted in English-speaking sections being opened in a number of French schools, but it is difficult for them to provide sufficient resources or specialist teaching for older pupils. Lyons, Grenoble, Chalon and Bordeaux are all within three hours of Paris, so many of the boarders can spend the weekends with their families."

Costs are often a problem for some families as companies do not always meet the fees. In Paris, for example, annual school fees in the junior school range from £6,600 to £7,300 and from £7,900 to £8,700 in the senior school. One of the aims of Cobisec is to persuade the British Government to follow the example of France, Germany, Japan and the Scandinavian countries, which support the education of their families living abroad.

Sir Dick Pantlin, the chairman of Cobisec and founder of the British School of Brussels, which now has 1,000 pupils, says: "What we would like to see is a government-funded educational grant to British families based on the principles of the assisted places scheme."

A clause requiring the Government to provide an education grant scheme for British families abroad was inserted into the 1988 Education Reform Bill in the House of Lords, but was removed when the Bill returned to the Commons. An Education Department spokesman says: "Financial restraints stop us expanding the scheme. We do not have the money to extend it into Europe at present."

Sir Dick remains convinced that some help should be offered to parents who want a British education for their children while they are working abroad. "Many families will not contemplate a move abroad if it means sacrificing the good education of their children," he says. "But our schools play an important part in helping the development of Britain's interest and culture on the continent."

DAVID TYTLER

● Cobisec, c/o the British School of Brussels, Levenssteeng 19, 3000, Tervuren, Belgium

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Sasol sets pace in raising South Africa's profile

Awareness of South African brands is set to increase as more companies seek investment abroad, writes Jon Ashworth

The Australians have Foster's. New Zealand has lamb. And the South Africans...? Like dogs off a leash, the Republic's biggest trading groups are closing in on Britain. Evidence of their success is everywhere, from the cans of Castle Lager on the terraces at Lord's to the boxes of Cape apples at the supermarket.

One of the most visible is a company whose name is familiar to millions of Formula One racing fans — Sasol, the South African petrochemical giant that sponsors Eddie Jordan's team. Slowly but surely Sasol has pumped a reputed £5 million a year into a venture that is turning out to provide publicity beyond its wildest dreams. True, the cars have not won any races, but on sheer brand awareness, Sasol has left its rivals standing.

Since the April elections, the talk in South Africa has been of rebirth: how to clean up the townships, build homes, lay water pipes and electricity cables, and create jobs. Foreign firms are clamouring to get in on the act, among them PepsiCo, which has set up a \$100 million bottling venture with local black entrepreneurs. The British public can now subscribe to a growing number of South African investment funds.

While the eyes of the world are fixed on the south, a steady number of home-grown South African companies are raising their heads above the parapet. For most, the City of London is the obvious place to start. Sasol, with its motor-racing sponsorship, has taken a different tack — and not without success.

The ironies are profound. Sasol was the quintessential product of apartheid: created to find a way of extracting oil from coal when the rest of the world was turning its back on the country. The giant Sasol refinery became a symbol of South Africa's defiance — a sort of "two fingers" at its international critics.

With a blank cheque to draw on and input from some of the country's best chemical engineers, the results were bound to be spectacular. Today, about a third of petrol sold at the pumps in South Africa is supplied by Sasol. The group employs nearly 27,000 people and has an annual turnover of more than R8 billion (£1.4 billion at the commercial exchange rate). Sasol's waxes are used to make chewing gum, candles and printing ink, while its plastics go into plastic bags, telephones and carpets.

A British debut was made in 1989, when Sasol Chemicals Europe set up shop near Birmingham. Three years later, Sasol linked up with Jordan Grand Prix to sponsor the Formula One team and provide fuel and lubricants for the Jordan-Hart 194, driven this season by Eddie Irvine and Rubens Barrichello. And so it is that international Formula One has a car powered by fuel made from South African coal.

Now, cautiously, Sasol is starting to cash in on its brand awareness. The group entertained analysts at the British Grand Prix at Silverstone, and is set for its first formal City roadshow later this year. A formal listing on the London Stock Exchange will follow in time.

Sasol is hardly alone in its ambitions. The roll-call of big South African names knocking on City doors grows



Pump priming: Sasol's £5 million-a-year sponsorship of the Jordan racing team brings huge publicity

longer by the day. Regular visitors include Engen, the former Mobil Oil of South Africa, which competes with Sasol in many of its markets. Others are involved in everything from foodstuffs and cement to iron and steel production. The names to watch include:

Barlow Limited, flagship of the former Barlow Rand, which has been unbundled into five free-standing groups. Barlow owns Pretoria Portland Cement and Plaston paints, alongside interests in building materials, car retailing and capital equipment. Overseas interests include the Caterpillar dealership in Spain and a majority stake in J Bibby & Sons in Britain. Turnover is about R6 billion. Barlow's executive team is due in London in November to brief analysts on the new structure.

Premier Group, another giant, with interests in food, pharmaceuticals, wholesaling and retailing. The food division spans flour, maize, bakeries, fishing, dairy products and pet food. Premier owns Clicks stores and CNA Gallo, a WH Smith-style retail chain and music supplier. Annual group turnover is close to R10 billion. Premier has been visiting the UK twice a year since 1990.

Engen, formerly controlled by Gencon, the acquisitive mining group, took over Mobil's local interests after it divested in 1989 and has rebranded its petrol station chain under the Engen logo. The group operates a large

refinery in Durban and is engaged in oil exploration off West Africa. Engen has an 8 per cent stake in the Alba oil field in the North Sea. Annual turnover approaches R8 billion. Executives visit the UK twice a year.

Malbak, a diverse trading group, unbundled from Gencon. The food division has formed a joint venture with Pillsbury of America to market Pillsbury baking products and Green Giant vegetables. Malbak has interests in plastic, foam and paper, and owns SA Druggists, the region's biggest pharmaceuticals manufacturer. Overseas interests include a half-share in MY Holdings, the British packaging company. Annual group sales approach R11 billion. Malbak does one UK roadshow a year.

Big names such as Gencon, Old Mutual, Liberty Life, Anglo American and Rembrandt are, of course, all too familiar in London. Newcomers include Iscor, the former state iron and steel producer, and Fedure, an insurance group, which is planning a City roadshow in the autumn. Another insurer, Southern Life, is due in September.

What do they want? Access to overseas markets. The ability to raise capital abroad. And, perhaps more than anything, investment and joint ventures. Sasol, for one, is hot on the trail. Paul Kruger, Sasol's deputy chairman, talks of the "treasure chest" of products spun off from the Sasol process. Many petrochemical exports

are re-imported into South Africa in finished form, and he sees plenty of scope for joint ventures.

Sasol is seeking links with foreign chemical groups — a fact not lost on Michael Heseltine, the President of the Board of Trade, who visited Sasol on his recent international roadshow to promote trading links between Britain and South Africa. Mr Heseltine, who last week unveiled a trade support and assistance package for South Africa worth £25 billion, predicts up to £500 million in new business will flow to British firms in equipment sales and infrastructure projects. Others, including the influential all-party Select Committee on Trade and Industry, fear Britain will lose out to the Far East, Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union.

The committee of MPs gave a warning last week of growing competition from France, The Netherlands, America, Germany and China, all of which have staged, or are planning, trade promotion events.

For South African companies, Britain is still the first port of call. Last year, UK exports to South Africa topped £1 billion for the sixth successive year, and the trade channels between the two countries are tried and tested.

Their biggest challenge is getting people here to recognise who they are. Australian companies have shown that distance need not be a barrier. Every-one has heard of Foster's and Castle maine XXXX. The Test series has done wonders for Castle Lager and South African Airways, but will not make household names out of Barlow or Malbak. Sasol has shown the others the way to go.

Private Post Office need not cost the Government votes



GRAHAM SEARJEANT

Citizens have until September 30 to tell the Department of Trade and Industry what they think of its plan to privatise most of the Post Office. Opinion polls will probably tell ministers more. A week-end ICM effort registered 70 per cent firmly against, with even more expecting prices to rise and rural sub-post offices to disappear as a result. No surprise there. ICM conducted only a random telephone poll of 500 people, but a referendum would say the same.

Utility privatisations have been consistently unpopular before the event. More worrying for ministers, and for investors in utilities, is that the public remains hostile afterwards. Ten years after the first sale of British Telecom, and with plenty of experience of British Gas, the water industry, electricity boards and power generators, the public is as suspicious as ever.

Why is this? The water industry was, in the end, privatised in order to raise prices to fund investments put off in the public sector. With that exception, most consumers enjoy lower prices as a result of privatisation, spectacularly so in the case of gas and telephones, more ambiguously in electricity, which was fattened up before being sold.

In all cases except buses, service improved dramatically. Like-for-like costs tumbled, operations became much more efficient and the companies generally more profitable and expensive. Experience has, unusually, thoroughly vindicated the theory. Companies overseen by a regulator respond better to customer demands than the state acting both as producer and guardian of the public interest.

As owner of the Royal Mail, the state is acting as the worst kind of grasping monopolist. As the Post Office Users National Council has pointed out, prices have risen needlessly, and investment is being held back, because the Treasury found Post Office profits an irresistible hidden tax in time of fiscal desperation. Unprofitable post offices, which Mr Heseltine plans to keep public to satisfy rural Tory MPs, look equally unsafe in Treasury hands.

Utilities are rarely loved, once we take their services for granted and notice only the rough edges and regular bills. But private utilities are more user-friendly than they were in the public sector. If the public thinks otherwise, however, the Government cannot simply claim that the

customer is wrong. High-profile regulation is part of the problem. If regulators impose tougher price limits at each review, as they all have so far, people are entitled to think they were charged too much. If Ofgas tells the public that British Gas is awful, while British Gas insists it is wonderful, who are people more likely to believe? Regulators have become permanent critics instead of referees who blow their whistles only when companies commit a foul.

The Labour Party is also still fighting its old anti-privatisation battles against an unpopular government. Its tirade against water privatisation reflects that, being a live issue in the party's Scottish heartland. Its attacks, mainly on high profits and the sharp rise in directors' pay after privatisation, have struck a chord.

People may not really believe these come at the customer's expense, but they are still suspicious of monopoly utilities being profit-maximising pigs. Since ministers have abandoned eight mil-

lion shareholders, often join in attacks on pay, and generally harry utilities as if they were still state monopolies, they can hardly complain.

If Mr Heseltine is really committed, as his Green Paper says, to "a universal letter and parcels service, at a uniform and affordable price, with a nationwide network of post offices", he should address these concerns. He should recognise that his aims imply a continuing monopoly, as in water, but not gas or telecoms. As he has rightly argued, it is impractical to allow a public-sector Royal Mail to operate as though it were a private company, but with-

out market discipline. A privileged Post Office, competing with private firms with public money, would invite the ills that private British airlines complain about in continental state monopolies. That is the fatal flaw in Labour policy: it would end up being illegal under European law.

A Post Office monopoly could, however, be privatised in a bipartisan way. Many people in the water industry still think it should have followed something akin to the old statutory water company model. The old water companies paid only fixed dividends, could not retain profits, borrowed heavily, but had a right to levy the costs of their service from the public. Such a model would have reduced the cost of capital and therefore, initially, water bills. My guess is that bills would now be higher because there would have been no incentive for efficiency. But an integrated Post Office could be privatised as a statutory company that mimicked the two models.

As a monopoly, the Post Office could be financed by shares with a fixed, index-linked return, allowing retained profits in place of the cosy right to levy customers. The company could have a statutory duty to maintain the post office network, a supervisory board with public interest members, a long-term ban on prices rising faster than inflation, a service regulator, and be overseen by the Office of Fair Trading to prevent monopoly abuse.

That would appear to offer painless privatisation. It might even give the pollsters a surprise. It was not, however, seriously considered in Mr Heseltine's two-year review. Perhaps that is because the Government has a second and perfectly reasonable agenda to break down the monopoly, in which case plc status would be best. The Green Paper talks of Citizens' Charter proposals to give private firms access to the Royal Mail distribution network, of bans on some cross-subsidies in the interest of competition, and drastic shrinkage of the letter monopoly. That would logically lead, as in telecoms, gas or power, to cross-subsidies being unravelled, and the Royal Mail's infrastructure becoming a common carrier for competing suppliers. It would also realise the public's fears on price and rural service. Customers are not wrong. The Government must decide which Post Office it really wants.

BUSINESS TIPS

CBI believes greater stability of interest rates is essential

From the Chairman, CBI Economic Affairs Committee

Sir, Anthony Harris's article "CBI calls for interest rate stability" (July 28) accused the CBI of near masochism in calling for higher interest rates. Let me put the record straight. The CBI does not believe that present economic circumstances would justify an interest rate increase. On the contrary, we believe that greater stability of interest rates is essential if we are to improve our investment and growth performance.

Although our latest (July) *Industrial Trends Survey* revealed some signs that more manufacturers hoped to secure price increases in the face of rising unit costs, competitive conditions mean that it is not yet apparent how far these expectations will be fully met.

Past experience suggests that, during the recent recession and the first stages of

recovery, expectations of higher domestic prices have not in general been met.

The July survey did not include some indications of emerging supply constraints, with a decline in the proportion of firms working below capacity to 54 per cent (from 59 per cent in April). But manufacturing unit cost increases, as reported, remain at very low levels, and that is expected to continue over the coming months.

These indicators should be carefully monitored, but there is certainly no need for an interest rate rise now. If there is a need later in the year, that may well be a price that has to be paid for the increased stability which so many industrialists desire.

Yours faithfully, DAVID LEES, Chairman, CBI Economic Affairs Committee, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, WC1.

Council rent rise imperils recovery

From Mr D. J. Sparshatt

Sir, We are a small business employing 22 people, with turnover of £1.3 million. Our business involves servicing and maintenance of commercial vehicles, fuel sales and truck sales. The recession hit this business sector very hard, but business is now improving. Test Valley Borough Council has announced to companies in the area that it intends to increase ground rents for the period 1995-2000 (by 66 per cent in our case, more for other companies). Our property, built in 1990, was valued at £500,000 when current ground rents were set. Currently, as we all know, has fallen considerably — our latest valuation was £270,000/£300,000. It would appear that Test Valley ignores this fact and, in spite of many empty shops and factories in the area, is hell-bent on pushing through these large increases.

We have now negotiated down to a 33 per cent increase (by using a professional agent), but still feel the increases are not justified. We have taken the matter up with Test Valley Borough Council, but to no avail, and the local press has highlighted the situation. All this has been met with total arrogance and a "take it or leave it" attitude by TVBC.

We feel, along with other companies in the area, totally demoralised. This action to recovering business is not fair or realistic and, ultimately, could affect future viability. Yours faithfully, D. JOHN SPARSHATT (Managing Director), Scott Commercial, Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, Hampshire.

Spirited tale earns spoils

A FEW weeks ago, I invited readers to write in with witty tales from the City, with a case of Laphroaig 10-year-old malt whisky on hand for the best entry. After much deliberation, the winner is Malcolm Allen, of BPP Bank Training, the London-based training group, who writes: "A colleague was delivering a course in Russia to a group of executives using the services of a translator. He used the expression 'out of sight, out of mind' during a discourse on exchange risk and was concerned to see a puzzled expression on the faces of the

assembled company. It was only during a coffee break that he established the reason for this bemusement. The expression was unfamiliar to the translator, who in desperation came up with 'invisible idiot'. Congratulations to Mr Allen and thanks to all those who wrote in. Allied Distillers, meanwhile, has generously agreed to provide a case of Laphroaig each month for either the source who comes up with the best diary story, or the subject we feel most deserving of it — all at our discretion, and consistent with Laphroaig's motto: *Unique, Challenging and Distinctive*. So if you know someone who, perhaps, has lost their job, been burgled and written off

their car all on the same day... be sure to pass on the details.

Bubbling over

TIM Kemp, managing director of Firmdale Hotels, and his interior designer wife, Kit, have thrown down the gauntlet to their fittest customers. Kemp, whose company has several hotels in Knightsbridge, has challenged them to join him in the Reims marathon in October. Piper-Heidsieck has just been chosen by Firmdale as its house champagne, and Kemp has become an enthusiastic advocate of the "restorative" qualities of good bubbly. "I spend three to four months of

the year travelling and have run in cities from New York to Sydney," says Kemp, who is preparing to launch a new restaurant, The Establishment, opens on August 15 in Gloucester Road, and is one of a family of quaintly named eateries. The first was The Enterprise in Walton Street. Next will be one called The Property in Covent Garden. Sounds like a John Grisham trilogy...

Racing start

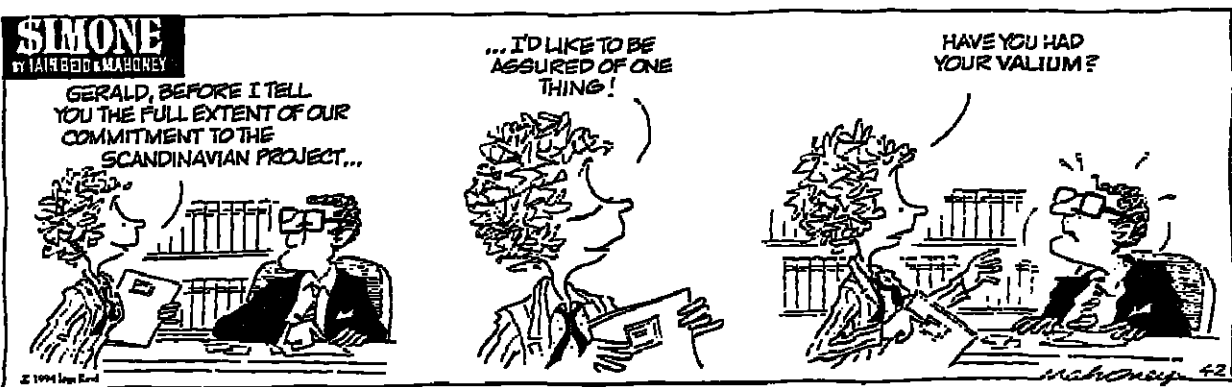
FORMULA One, the new company set up by Paddy and Del Barrett, the brother and sister team who formerly researched the motor distribution sector for broker Albert E.

Sharp, has taken the lid off its first major project. The company is to work with Sharn on the forthcoming flotation in September of Ryland, the Birmingham-based motor dealership chain, with Formula One providing background research. Del, 35, says: "Our job is to help clients by providing broad-based backdrop analysis of the industry, and we hope to help Ryland in that way."

Games they play


BORED brokers are increasingly turning to computer games to while away the hours at work. So suggests the new edition of *Esquire*, out this week, which reports a demand for tasteful games like *Doom* — an ultra-violent "splatterfest" that involves shooting one's way through a maze armed with a chainsaw and shotgun. Many enthusiasts swear by *Shuttlecock Cafe*, where aliens — with the bizarre inclusion of Woody Allen — battle it out at extra-terrestrial ping-pong. Companies such as Ford in America, run game-spotting software to detect workers sneaking in a game.


JON ASHWORTH



JP 11/10/94

CHANNEL 4

6.35 Bananas Splitz (s) (4833710)
7.00 The Big Breakfast (859035)
9.00 California Dreams (525655)
9.30 Gamemaster (t) (s) (5893468)
9.55 Saved By The Bell (t) (Teletext) (5678159)
10.25 The Real World. Series about the young people
a New York apartment share (t). (Teletext)
(5096382)
10.55 The Legend of White Fang (t) (5815866)
11.20 Tintin (t) (5775284)
11.50 Adventures Of Super Mario Brothers
(5874604)
12.05 The Lone Ranger (h/w) (2359604)
12.30 Sesame Street (t) (99492) 1.30 Madeline (515)
2.00 FILM: The Whole Town's Talking (1935, B&W)
starring Edward G. Robinson and Jean Art
Comedy thriller about a timid hardware-store
who is drawn into a life of crime because of
likeness to a well-known gangster. Directed by J.
Ford (272791)
3.40 Hotel Hawkstone. Comedy short (1008284)
3.55 Garden Club (t). (Teletext) (8614710)
4.30 Countdown. (Teletext) (s) (7)
5.00 Serious Fun. An *Equinox* documentary looking
the latest developments in video games
(Teletext) (s) (9333)
6.00 Babylon 5 Award-winning American science fiction
drama series. (Teletext) (s) (478826)
6.50 Mighty Mouse. Cartoon (590401)
7.00 Channel 4 News (Teletext) and weather (8435)
7.50 The Slot. Viewer access series (310884)
8.00  The Vision Thing. (Teletext) (s)
(9710)
8.30 Desmond's. Comedy set in a Peckham, south
London, barber's (t). (Teletext) (s) (5517)



9.00 **Traavel With My Camera:** Direction Home. (Teletext) (S) (548)

10.00 Northern Exposure: Off-beat, sometimes surreal American comedy series set in a remote Alaskan community. (Teletext) (S) (624826)

10.55-12.30am Out of the Blue: The season's innovative short films continues with Arts Performance and animation depicting links between sex and warlike behavior. The Attendant meditation on a 19th-century painting. *Scene on Coast of Africa* and a museum attendant's lament about the work. Directed by Isaac Julien (4977) 11.20 **Remembrance of Things Past:** Director Maybury Mehterian's 10-part series of narratives set in a world of virtual reality. With Swinton, Rupert Everett and Aidan Shun (7564)

12.30am Shoe Polish and Blood/Betn Y Sangre: story of a young Nicaraguan orphan who scratches a living as a shoe-shine boy. Directed by Fred Phedda (1754376)

12.55 New Night Hollywood: The Price of Life: Story of a film about a world where time reale money. Starring Jim Youngs, Fred Ward and Geeson (0710550). Ends 1.40

[illegible]

12:30pm Everyday You (5697/2710)
 12:30pm **Family Channel**
 (7015117) 12:30pm Agony Hour (4897/222)
 Live! Magazine (5140324) 3:00pm **SAS**
 (7015117) 3:00pm SAS (5697/2710)
 Definition (7718332) 5:00pm **Murphy**
 (5695191) 5:30pm Murphy's Law For Me
 (5695191) 6:00pm Murphy's Law For Me
 (1932): The story of Canadian figure skater
 championed and Olympic gold medalist
 (7015117) 7:00pm **Good News** (7700626)
 The Young and the Restless (7700626)
 (7015117) 7:30pm **Good News** (7700626)
 Williams plays a social worker who try
 to reunite a mother and daughter (7700626)
 (7015117) 8:00pm **Good News** (7700626)
 Housewife (5427203)

FAMILY CHANNEL
 12:30pm The Wonder Years (3055)
 Darger Bay (2758) 6:00pm **WWF** in a Can
 (2256) 6:30pm Family Catchphrase (3004)
 (7015117) 7:00pm Family Catchphrase (3004)
 (5698) 8:00pm **Bordenwack** (5525) 8:30pm
 Maggy Jungs (5523) 9:00pm **Noon**
 (7015117) 9:30pm **Maggy Jungs** (5523)
 10:30pm **News** (5523) 11:00pm **News**
 (77153) 12:00pm-1:00pm **News** (5523)

MTV
 12:30pm **Awake on the Wild Side** (430)
 1:00pm **Awake on the Wild Side** (430)
 MTV (54971) 12:00pm **Greatest Hits** 14
 1:00pm **MTV Summertime** (74307)

1990's (1990-1999) 10.36
 1980's (1980-1989) 10.36
 1970's (1970-1979) 10.36
 1960's (1960-1969) 10.36
 1950's (1950-1959) 10.36
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 420's (420-429) 10.36

Yakima Wild (3174448)	4.30	David Whitten (1953)	1953
Traveler's (3163393)	5.00	Charles Laughton (1867534)	1953
Quest: The Philippines (3163393)	5.00	Sammons, Queen Elzabeth I (1953)	1953
Terra X (3167913)	6.00	11.20 Marie Antoinette (1938)	1953
7.00 New Explorers (3163226)	7.00	story of the doomed French queen	1953
The Secret Life of Machines (3163226)	7.00	Norma Shearer and Tyrone	1953
Wildlife (1627294)	8.00	(2310185)	1953
Englishman (1807130)	10.00	2.10 The Prime Minister (1941)	1953
		historical drama about the life of	1953
		Wm John Gielgud (1659193)	1953

1

NATWEST LIKELY TO
BE A BIG
HITTER ON PROFITS

BUSINESS

MONDAY AUGUST 1 1994

SOUTH AFRICA'S BIG
COMPANIES AIM
TO MAKE AN IMPACT

BUSINESS EDITOR LINDSAY COOK

Government opens talks with unions

By Philip Bassett
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE Government is in talks with the trade unions — in spite of union fears that Michael Portillo, the Employment Secretary, will end all contact between union leaders and Conservative ministers.

Mr Portillo last week held private talks with John Monks, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and further talks are planned.

When David Hunt was replaced in the reshuffle by Mr Portillo at the Department of Employment, many union leaders and political and industrial commentators thought the move would spell the end to the increased contacts between the trade unions and the Government.

Under Mr Hunt, the long freeze-out of the unions from Whitehall was gradually thawed, especially once Mr Monks took the top job at the

■ The talks are an important strand in Mr Monks's strategy for the relaunch of the TUC. Its conference agenda published today does not propose to block such talks

TUC almost a year ago with the clear aim of widening the TUC's contacts across the political and industrial spectrum.

Mr Hunt's moves culminated in his becoming the first Conservative Cabinet minister to address a TUC conference, although some on the Tory right saw that as a move too far, and believe it contributed to his being moved from the Department of Employment.

But within four days of taking over, Mr Portillo met Mr Monks, whom the Employment Secretary had said he could do business with.

The two men agreed not to publicise the hour-long meeting last Wednesday, but both the department and the TUC confirmed yesterday that talks

had taken place. Both sides said the talks, which concentrated on training and the Government's new modern apprenticeships, were constructive, and that the two had got on well. Mr Portillo and Mr Monks agreed to maintain their discussions in the future.

The continuation of the talks under Mr Portillo are an important strand in Mr Monks's strategy for the relaunch of the TUC. Left-wingers in the unions opposed to the TUC talking to a Conservative government were privately delighted when Mr Portillo's appointment seemed to signal their end, but they are likely to be critical of Mr Monks dealing with someone they regard as opposed to trade unions.

Senior TUC officials had feared that left-wing union leaders would table resolutions for the TUC's annual conference in Blackpool blocking such talks. But in the preliminary conference agenda, published today, no such resolution appears. However, left-wingers still have the opportunity to table amendments to motions both supporting and opposing Mr Monks's strategy in the relaunch — which, significantly, Mr Portillo referred to approvingly in his meeting with Mr Monks.

But the agenda promises trouble for the unions for Tony Blair, the new Labour leader. A motion from Usdaw, the shopworkers' union, puts a specific figure of £4 an hour on Labour's proposed national minimum wage in a move opposed by the party leadership, while the GMB and TGWU want the next Labour government to make full employment a "central priority" of its economic policy.

Mr Monks is to address the principal committee of the Institute of Directors — one of the bodies that has been influential in shaping the Conservatives' trade union law reforms (Ross Tiernan writes).

The invitation to Mr Monks, who has addressed the CBI's governing council, is a clear sign of the attempt by the IoD to broaden its appeal under Tim Melville-Ross, who today takes over as the organisation's director-general.



The finishing touches are put to M-registration cars at Lex Ford in Norwich

Car dealers gear up for M-day driveaway

By Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent

SHOWROOMS will be under siege today as motor dealers sell more than £1 billion worth of cars.

The motor industry is hoping that the August rush for cars with the new M registration plate will be one of the best-selling days on record, with 300,000 for the month. Dealers are expecting to move more than 100,000 cars in the first 24 hours — about three times as many as they sold in the whole of last month. Overtime in the workshops has been up by 70 per cent for weeks, as mechanics have tried to cope with the extra work.

Customers were on dealers' forecourts last night waiting to pick up the keys to their new cars at midnight so that they

could be among the first on the road showing off their new number plates. But the freak sale, in which more cars are sold in one day than in any other nation on earth, has become a nightmare of organisation for the motor industry, and one it wants the Government to end.

More than a quarter of all new cars this year will be sold in August, most in the first few days of the month. But the industry is increasingly worried by its alarming annual sales blip. No other industry tries to sell a quarter of its products in one month.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders is searching for a way to end the distortion caused by the year letter system, perhaps by moving it to March to spread sales into traditionally quieter summer months or simply scrapping it. However, the Home Office is likely to oppose ending the system because accident or crime witnesses often remember the year registration if nothing else.

The August registration letter change is a distortion that tips the efficiency of Britain's

biggest single manufacturing industry upside down.

Carefully planned techniques to manufacture cars to customer order that run the rest of the year are abandoned in the face of the August boom. Manufacturers simply stockpile cars to cope with demand. Meanwhile, showrooms have to work round the clock to be ready for the August 1 driveaway. Reg Vardy, Ford in Wolverhampton, will sell about 1,200 new cars this year, more than 450 this month.

French in final bid to save Swan Hunter

By Lindsay Cook, Business Editor

A FINAL attempt will be made today to persuade Price Waterhouse, the Swan Hunter receiver, to accept a French rescue plan for the shipyard.

Iskandar Safa, the principal shareholder of Sofma/CMN is flying to London, at the invitation of the trade unions.

This comes after the receiver said on Friday that the French company had bid less than half the original asking price for the shipbuilding yard on the Tyne.

However, Fred Henderson, chairman of CMN Support Services UK, said yesterday: "In March, the receiver was seeking £10 million for the business, assets and frigate contract. Now he has reduced the price to £7.5 million. The price we are currently offering for the assets and the frigate contract is very close to the receiver's new price. In addition, we are offering payments for the tax losses, which could substantially increase the total value."

Mr Safa said: "The value of Swan Hunter is simply what someone is prepared to pay. I trust that the receiver is confident that, despite the inability to sell any of the other redundant shipyards in Britain, he can be certain of obtaining the £7.5 million he thinks Swan Hunter is worth." Although he conceded there might be a possibility of structuring the offer differently to make it acceptable to the receiver.

Mr Safa said he was inter-

ested only in buying the yard as a going concern. It has offered financial guarantees to enable Swan Hunter to take on the refit of the RFA Owen, which is due to be announced today. The receiver had asked the Ministry of Defence to extend the Owen contract deadline.

The financial guarantees, according to Sofma, would enable Swan Hunter to rebid for the refit of HMS Cornwall and to tender for an ocean survey vessel and the construction of a new batch of Type-23 frigates.

The only work that is left in the yard is the fitting out of HMS Richmond, the new frigate, which is due to be completed in November. Swan Hunter's closure would mean the loss of the yard's last 600 jobs.

The future of Swan Hunter, which has been in receivership for 14 months, was put in even greater jeopardy last month, when it failed to win the contract to refit the Sir Bedivere naval auxiliary vessel.

Ed James, the joint receiver, said he had received no communication since lunchtime on Friday.

Lloyds Bank, Swan Hunter's main creditor, last night said that it had been asking for a meeting for weeks, but had not been informed of today's talks. It welcomed the opportunity to discuss the offer with Mr Safa.

Supermarket battle enters crucial week

By Colin Campbell

THE battle between Tesco and J Sainsbury for control of Wm Low, the Scottish supermarket chain, today enters a crucial week.

Tesco, whose executive directors meet today and who are expected to review their bid strategy, has to decide by next Monday whether or not to leap-frog Sainsbury's 30p counter offer made last Thursday that outstripped Tesco's July 14 bid by 80p a share. The Sainsbury offer values Wm Low at £210 million.

Wm Low shares vaulted to 323p on Friday, and the stock market is braced for round

three of a battle for a company that would give the victor critical mass in Scotland. Analysts say that if Tesco remains determined to win Wm Low, then a knock-out bid of between 330p and 350p might be on the cards. The first closing date of Tesco's 225p offer is next Monday. However, in view of Sainsbury's higher offer, no serious level of acceptance for Tesco's 225p offer can be expected.

Wm Low has 45 of its 57 outlets in Scotland, and a 6.6 per cent share of the Scottish market. A Tesco victory would double its Scottish presence.

Fleming launches Russian fund

By Neil Bennett

ROBERT Fleming, the merchant bank and fund manager, is trying to raise up to £100 million for a pioneering Russian investment fund that is intended to benefit from the restructuring of the country's economy and the gradual emergence of a stock market.

Fleming Investment Ltd, chaired by Patrick Gifford, has linked up with Brunswick Investment Manage-

ment, an investment specialist in Moscow, to help it to assemble a portfolio of Russian shares. The Fleming Russia Securities Fund will be marketed to institutional investors over the next two weeks. Fleming hopes to raise at least £50 million.

The investment fund is an early attempt to capitalise on the upheavals that Russian industry has been undergoing. In the past two-and-a-half years, an estimated 13,000 companies have been privatised.

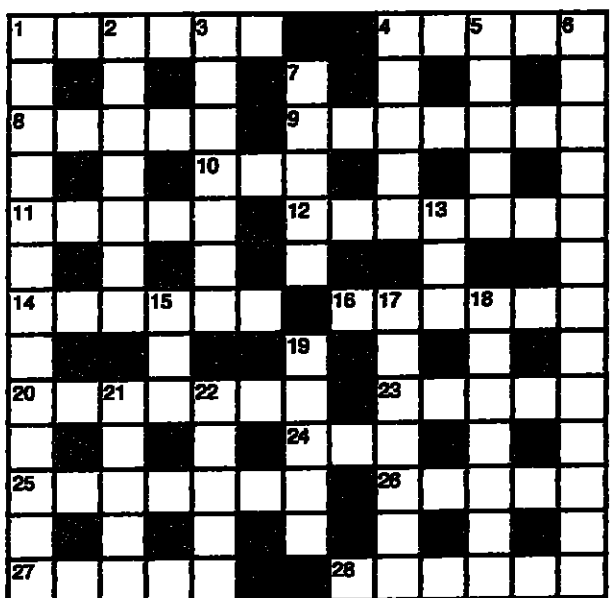
Fleming estimates that the total market value of these companies is \$15 billion, but that only between ten and 15 are large enough and have a sufficiently high turnover in their shares to enable the fund to invest.

Fleming believes that some Russian companies are deeply undervalued, particularly the large oil companies.

However, it may find it more difficult to convince London fund managers to invest because of the current struggles of Russia's MMM share fund.



Gifford: Moscow link-up

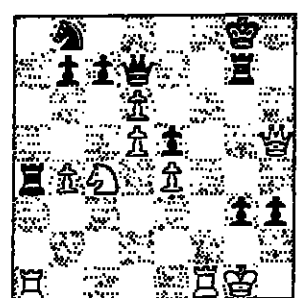


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WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

This position is from the game Toth - Seret, Haifa 1976. Black has two dangerous pawns on his sixth rank, but White managed to finish off the game before he got a chance to use them. How did he continue?



Solution, page 33

Raymond Keene, page 7

TIMES TWO CROSSWORD

No 229

ACROSS

- 1 Drowsy (6)
- 4 Happen (5)
- 8 Unintelligent (remarks) (5)
- 9 Ban on commerce (7)
- 10 Water barrier (3)
- 11 Hurl (5)
- 12 Kneecap (7)
- 14 Gratify (6)
- 16 Ardent (6)
- 20 Reduce to serfdom (7)
- 23 Skinflint (5)
- 24 By way of (3)
- 25 Set of baby clothes (7)
- 26 Silk fabric (5)
- 27 Religious devotion (5)
- 28 Thorough look (6)

DOWN

- 1 Inscrutable composure (5,3)
- 2 Study carefully (7)
- 3 Promises (7)
- 4 Planetary path (5)
- 5 Christmas song (5)
- 6 Utterly (exhausted) (4,3,6)
- 7 Encourage to sin (5)
- 13 Attention (3)
- 15 Pointed implement (3)
- 17 As a body (2,5)
- 18 Caller: inspector (7)
- 19 Be candid (with) (5)
- 21 Panache (5)
- 22 In an appropriate way (5)

SOLUTION TO NO 228

- ACROSS: 1 Sights 4 Kaiser 8 Hold off 10 Twins 11 Open 12 Hercules 14 The creeps 18 Recusant 20 Fair 22 Onion 23 Economy 24 Embody 25 Stay on
- DOWN: 1 School 2 Gilbert 3 Troy 5 Articled 6 Spill 7 Resist 9 Free-range 13 Seasoned 15 Shadowy 16 Creole 17 Crayon 19 Climb 21 Root

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

REISE

- a. A Portuguese coin
- b. To retreat
- c. A military expedition

TROCHISK

- a. A lozenge
- b. A large block of stone
- c. A fungus

FERRONNERIE

- a. Imitation ironwork
- b. Frillery
- c. Magnetically positive

PRURIENTLY

- a. Childishly
- b. Like a plum
- c. With uneasy desire

Answers on page 33

Imro's role changes from today

By Robert Miller

IMRO, the regulator for fund managers, expects only about 20 of its current 1,141 membership to resign and join the Personal Investment Authority (PIA) as a result of its change of role that comes into operation today. The PIA assumed responsibility for firms selling investments direct to the public on July 18.

In future, Imro, whose members collectively have about £904 billion under management, will be able to regulate the marketing of authorised unit trust schemes where sales are not made through tied agents and direct sales forces and where any sales that are made come to less than £10 million a year. The regulator expects between 40 and 50 unit trust managers to take advantage of Imro's one-stop regulatory regime.

Investment trust managers offering low-cost savings schemes to investors will have to join the PIA for marketing purposes if they attract more than £10 million a year.

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